The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS ON POLYGAMY.

PASSAGE OF THE UTAH JUDICIARY BILL—SPEECH OF ELDER CANNON AGAINST THE BILL—AN EXHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House struck its first serious blow at Mormon polygamy to-day, by the passage of the Utah Judiciary bill. This bill, known as the Poland bill, was passed by a vote of 159 yeas to 25 nays—almost strictly a party vote. Judge Poland, who had charge of the bill, explained it briefly. He claimed to have gathered his knowledge of Mormon institutions, and of the defects in Mormon judicial procedure, while on a professional visit to Utah. He believed that the Mormons were now as radically hostile to the general Government as was any Southern State in the very heat of the rebellion, and he knew that the provisions of the bill were quite too lenient. Clarkson N. Potter thought it would be as well for Congress to drive the Mormons out of their Territory as to pass this bill. He considered it unjust to prohibit believers in polygamy from sitting on juries in cases where the question of polygamy is not involved, and he thought this bill must either prove inoperative or result in banishing the Mormons from the Territory. Mr. Cannon himself occupied three-quarters of an hour in the defense of his people and their institutions, and made a very earnest, frank, and in some of its passages, eloquent speech. He believed that the records of the courts would show that justice was fairly administered by the Mormon Probate Courts, and verdicts rendered in favor of Mormons and non-Mormons with like justice. He denied that the non-Mormons, as a class, who were not office-holders, asked for the passage of the bill, which he characterized as an attempt to rob the people under the guise of law, and rising above the technical discussion of the bill, he made the solemn declaration with the apparent enthusiasm of one who believed in his faith that Mormonism could not be overcome by the bayonet, and that the faith of the Mormon Church could be no more destroyed by repression than the belief of the Hugenots or the Puritans had been by years of tyranny and oppression. The galleries were very full and attentive, and observed with great interest the curious spectacle of a Mormon apostle pleading his cause before an American Congress. Mr. Ward, of Illinois, made a very enthusiastic speech in support of the bill, and attacked the entire Mormon system with great force. He disclaimed any intention to injure the Mormons or persecute them on account of their faith, but he believed that the Mormons should accept the verdict of the civilized world, and conform their practices to modern customs.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The day in the House, after action on the Mormon bill, was occupied by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The principal bill passed was one introduced early in the session by the Committee on Appropriations, and subsequently referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to postpone work upon public buildings already provided for by law, but not commenced, or to proceed with the same as in his judgment is best for the public interest, but that sums now or hereafter appropriated for the construction of such buildings shall be available for the purpose until their completion. The bill was passed with an amendment that the Secretary of the Treasury may set aside any site selected, and provide for the choice of another one if the public interest shall require.

A NEW USE FOR THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

Mr. Platt, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, discovered a curious use to which the Conscience Fund can be put. He reported a bill providing that $100,000 of this fund shall be devoted to the establishment of a Girls' Reform School in this district. This bill excited a great deal of debate and went to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS AND MOIETIES.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, to-day reported additional amendments to the House bill to amend the Customs Revenue laws and to repeal the moieties, one of which provides that the salaries of Collectors of Customs at Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Haven, Fall River, Buffalo Creek, Sag Harbor, Champlain, Bangor, Saco, York, Newburyport, Plymouth, Salem, Portsmouth, and Bristol, shall remain unchanged, together with all Customs officers not specified in amendments heretofore reported; also that all fees, storage, and other emoluments now receivable by officers of Customs shall hereafter be paid into the Treasury. Another amendment appropriates $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to compensate informers during the next fiscal year.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENT QUESTION.

Mr. Anthony's bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents, and for the distribution of the regular official editions thereof, occupied most of the morning hour to-day, and several amendments of minor importance were agreed to. The bill was then laid over till to-morrow, when it will probably be passed. The bill, if agreed to by the House, will affect a marked change in the public document business, which, instead of being freely distributed, will be obtainable by any who desire them, at the cost of printing.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate to-day insisted upon its amendments to the Bankruptcy bill, and granted the conference asked for by the House. Messrs. Edmunds, Wright, and Thurman were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Finance bill have determined to keep their deliberations secret. There is reason to believe that they are very far from agreeing to any report, and that all the financial labors of Congress will have no result. One or two members have said they expected there would be an agreement upon some measure. Others speak doubtingly on this point. One member at least has intimated that any report that the opponents of inflation would vote for was impossible.

THE CHOCTAW LAND FUND.

The House Committee on Appropriations, by a majority of one, have voted to insert in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill a section providing for the payment to the agents of the Choctaws the sum of $2,333,000. There were three votes in committee against this proposition—those of Messrs. Wheeler, of New-York; Garfield, of Ohio, and Hale, of Maine. This is the old Choctaw bill which has been pending in Congress for so many years, and against which Secretary Boutwell took so decided a stand. There is a peculiar feature in the section inserted in the Sundry Civil bill. The original treaty provided that whatever might be due to the Choctaws should be invested in Government bonds, and that the interest only be paid to the Indians. The very numerous and active agents of the Indians here have secured such a wording in this section that the whole of the enormous sum, if the bill passes, will be paid directly to the agents themselves. There are no conditions inserted by which the Government may watch the transfer of the money from the Treasury to the Indians.

THE TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations intend before the session closes to introduce a bill to abrogate the present treaty with Belgium as regards tonnage dues on vessels. The treaty provides that steam vessels between the two nations shall be exempt from all tonnage dues, but as this country sends no steam vessels to Belgium the treaty is very unequal, and the Committee on Foreign Relations have thought that it should be abrogated. The committee intend to report a joint resolution recommending that all cases of international disputes shall be settled by arbitration instead of war.

THE HAYDEN SURVEYS.

The Committee on Appropriations have inserted in the Sundry Civil bill $75,000 for the continuation of the Hayden surveys, and $20,000 for the continuation of the publication of geological maps.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Peter Negley, Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore; James B. McKean, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for Utah; S. J. McCormick, Pension Agent at Portland, Oregon; Thomas A. Henry, Collector of Customs at Pamlico, N. C.; William Cooper Howells, of Ohio, Consul at Quebec; Daniel Waun, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Ill. Postmasters—George T. T. Swank, Johnstown, Penn.; Moses Messer, Hudson, Ohio; John M. Sutphen, Lancaster, Ohio; George B. Hunter, Newton, Iowa; Adoniram J. Plowman, Virden, Ill.; Wm. F. Slater, Wytheville, Va.; Jackson M. Rose, Abingdon, Va.; Horace A. Jarvis, Courtland Village, N. Y.; Lewis A. Scott, Lowville, N. Y. First Lieut. Stephen P. Jocelyn to be Captain, and Second Lieut. Henry H. Pierce to be First Lieutenant in the army.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the Treasury disbursements during May: Civil and miscellaneous expenses, $3,859,174 90; War Department, $2,633,976 76; Navy Department, $1,451,307 96; Interior Department, (pensions and Indians) $5,010,224 45; total, $12,954,683 37. The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $296,991.

EQUIPMENT OF THE INFANTRY.

A board to consist of Lieut. Cols. Wm. R. Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry; M. D. McCook, Tenth Infantry; Thos. C. English, Second Infantry; Major Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry, and Capt. M. H. Slacey, Twelfth Infantry, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth on the 1st of July to consider and report upon the subject of a proper equipment for the infantry.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb is detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and ordered to special duty as a member of a court of inquiry. Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson is detached from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

BIDS FOR MAIL CONTRACTS.

By invitation of the Postmaster General a large number of the representatives of the Western States and Territories assembled at the Department this morning to aid him in determining the sufficiency of the bonds forwarded by the successful bidders for the mail service under the last letting. Generally the sureties were considered by the respective representatives present to be adequate, but in some cases the bondsmen were unknown to the representatives, and therefore no assurance could be given concerning them. A very small proportion of the accepted bidders failed to furnish bonds for the execution of their contracts, a gratifying result attributed by the department to the working of the five per cent. deposit system. Nevertheless, it is considered that many of the bonds now furnished will prove to be worthless, and the department favors still further amendments of the law, so as to enact heavy penalties against Postmasters who certify that straw bonds are good and sufficient.

PRESIDIO RESERVATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The report of the Chief of Engineers transmitted by the War Department to the Senate, says the area of the Presidio Reservation is 1,543 acres, and that the Government can properly relinquish its title to the following portions: First, the triangular portion between the eastern boundary of Key's survey and the eastern boundary of Wheeler's survey, comprising thirty-one acres; secondly, the gore of ninety-seven acres between the southern line of Stratton's survey and the southern line of Wheeler's survey; and thirdly, ninety-five acres selected for a marine hospital reservation. Gen. Humphreys says all the rest of the Presidio Reservation will be needed for military use in time of war, and the United States should not part with its ownership of the soil; but during time of peace the Government will not use all these lands—an extent of 300 acres about Fort Point and its collateral batteries, and 100 acres about Presidio barracks, with free access to and from these lands, being quite sufficient.

THE COLLISION ON THE POTOMAC.

The regulations of the Navy Department require that no action can be taken in relation to the recent collision between the Gettysburg and the Lady of the Lake until the report of Lieut. McRitchie, of the Gettysbury, shall be received. The department promptly ordered a survey on the Lady of the Lake at Norfolk, where she arrived to-day.

A CONVICT REVOLT.

THE PRISONERS IN THE JEFFERSON CITY PENITENTIARY REBEL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—Special dispatches from Jefferson City at a late hour last night say a mutiny, which at one time threatened to be quite serious, occurred in the Penitentiary yesterday. During the dinner hour several convicts simultaneously sprang from their seats at the table, and with drawn knives ordered the five or six guards present to stand still at the peril of their lives, which they did. Mr. Bradbury, one of the officers of the prison, entered the room and was immediately ordered to be seated and remain quiet. Shortly after Warden Labree entered and made a speech to the convicts which quieted them to the extent that they released Mr. Bradbury and the guards. The cause of the trouble, as stated by the convicts, was the bad quality of the food furnished them. At the request of Col. Murphy, President of the Prison Company, a committee of prisoners went with him to the Commissary's quarters, where the quality of the rations was examined. This seemed satisfactory to most of the convicts, but some of them still insisted that the food was not good, and complained that the quantity allowed was insufficient for hard-working men. Col. Murphy assured them they should have an abundance to eat, and of good quality, and comparative quiet was restored. A second revolt, however, broke out in the shoe shop during the afternoon, and threats were made to burn the prison. It was then determined to force the convicts into their cells, and at this juncture a company of armed citizens arrived, and, marching into the prison, drew up in line, ready to fire on the slightest demonstration of disobedience. This had a quieting effect even on the most turbulent, and in a few minutes all were behind bars and bolts, a general amnesty having been first declared by the officers of the prison.

STRIKE OF COMPOSITORS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 2.—The compositors in the *Courier* office struck work to-day because the proprietors refused to discharge a compositor who would not pay an assessment to send a delegate to the National Typographical Union at St. Louis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

CONFIRMATION OF GEN. BRISTOW.

INFLUENCE OF THE SANBORN CLASS OF AGENTS PROBABLY ENDED—THOROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The confirmation of Gen. Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury was unanimous, not a dissenting vote or voice being heard against it. Judge Richardson was also confirmed to be Associate Justice of the Court of Claims. The vote on this confirmation is said to have been nearly even, all the Democrats voting against it, and all, or nearly all the Republicans who were present voting in the affirmative. The actual transfer of the Department will be made without delay. The acceptance of the office by Gen. Bristow is understood to mean that the Sanborn crowd, and all that class of people typified by Mr. Sanborn and his aiders and abettors, will have to give up their hold on the department. The expected reforms will extend not only to the cutting off of jobbers of all sorts from the outside, but also to reorganizing and reforming the department from within, so far as reorganization and reform are necessary. The leading Republicans in the House and in the Senate are very strong in the expression of their hope that a thorough overhauling of affairs will take place, and they are determined to support Gen. Bristow in any action he may take looking to this end.

There is an impression among the strongest friends of the Administration that there are abuses in the conduct of the Treasury affairs which ought to be corrected. Probably the ideas in regard to these matters are somewhat exaggerated, but it is true that a very loose method of administration grew up during the war, and that the system, whose organization was perhaps excusable at that time, has been no more than patched up, and in some particulars mended, when it ought to have been demolished, and new and more thorough methods adopted. In some of the other departments, as, for instance, the State Department, all operations have their inception with the Secretary himself, who knows of every affair of importance connected with the department in its beginning, and assigns each one to the proper officer, with the directions as to what shall be done. In the Treasury Department, on the other hand, almost every kind of business has its beginning with subordinates, and the Secretary never knows anything about a particular case until it comes up for his decision and signature. Important letters written to the Secretary, designed to secure his personal attention, and which he ought personally to read, have been in the course of business sent to subordinates in the department, who have avoided censure for actions which the letters alluded to by concealing the letters entirely from the Secretary. Several instances of this kind have been well authenticated, and they have not occurred exclusively during the administration of Secretary Richardson, but are in some degree a necessary consequence of the system in operation, and the same practice has prevailed under former Secretaries. This statement illustrates the method in which the department has been administered by clerks instead of by Secretaries.

Gen. Bristow has much before him. Besides the reform of recent abuses, he has the opportunity, if he possesses the ability and the disposition, to make an entire reorganization of the Treasury service from the bottom to the top, and place it once more in the same position as to honesty and efficient administration which it is reputed to have occupied in the early days of the Republic up to a period not very far antedating the war. If he undertakes this work he will have no warmer supporters than the men of controlling influence within the ranks of the Republican party.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION—EX-SECRETARY RICHARDSON AND THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—When the Senate went into executive session this afternoon a unanimous report was made from the Committee on Finance, recommending the confirmation of Gen. Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury in the place of Mr. Richardson, resigned. The Senate, without hesitation, unanimously confirmed the nomination. Not so, however, with regard to the nomination of Mr. Richardson to be a Judge of the Court of Claims, which was not reported back unanimously from the Committee on the Judiciary. During the forty minutes' session views were interchanged by Senators rather in a conversational way than by debate, the Democrats openly basing their opposition to the nominee on the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the accompanying testimony in the Sanborn case having reference to him. With this exception no question arose as to his fitness for the judgeship. But little was said on the Republican side—certainly no formal defense of his conduct in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. Finally, when the question was taken on advising and consenting to the nomination, a number of Republican Senators in their seats declined to vote. A sufficient number of them, however, did so, to carry the confirmation by a small majority. If those who opposed the nomination by failing to respond to their names had voted in the negative, the nomination would have been rejected. The Senate had been canvassed by a Senatorial friend of Richardson a week before his nomination was transmitted to the Senate, when it appeared that the confirmation could be secured, though by a small majority. Massachusetts has now two Judges on the bench of the Court of Claims—Messrs. Loring and Richardson.

LOUISIANA.

THE LEVEE BONDS DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT TO BE VALID—THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2.—The Supreme Court have decided the Levee bonds issued under Act No. 32 of 1870 to be valid obligations of the State. These bonds had been enjoined, and, in consequence of that injunction, the Stern Brothers, of London, and other large foreign bondholders, had commenced suits against the State Funding Board. If these suits should be discontinued the Funding Board will commence funding in July, paying the interest on all the bonds to Jan. 1, and the interest on the new bonds to July 1.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce in referring to certain newspaper statements about him, asked for a committee of investigation. The Chamber in response adopted the following:

Resolved, That the confidence of this Chamber in the personal and official integrity of J. H. Oglesby, Esq., as a presiding officer is unimpaired, and that they decline to subject an unspotted personal and official character to vindication from anonymous obloquy.

DISASTROUS THUNDER STORM IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., June 2.—A thunder storm passed over the towns of Harmony, Cambridge, and Ripley on Sunday afternoon, causing damage to the amount of $25,000 to farms and buildings.

WILL OF JOHN EDGAR THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The will of the late John Edgar Thomson will be admitted to probate in the course of a few days. It is generally understood that the instrument contains a provision that after the death of Mrs. Thomson the estate is to be disposed of for the purpose of erecting and maintaining an institution in which the children of employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad killed in the discharge of duty may have a home. It is rumored that the Board of Directors of the company will meet to-morrow to name Mr. Thomson's successor.

ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY CONVENTION.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO SECRET SOCIETIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 2.—The sixth annual convention of the National Christian Association opposed to Secret Societies, convened in Shakespeare Hall, in Syracuse, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Previous to calling the convention to order a session of prayer was held in the hall, several clergymen asking for Divine guidance in the work to come before the convention. The convention was not largely attended. In the absence of the President of the association, Rev. Mr. Carson, of Zenia, Ohio, the First Vice President, Rev. John Levington, of Detroit, Mich., took the chair, and called the convention to order. The Recording Secretary of the association, H. L. Kellogg, of Chicago, Ill., was at his post. The opening proceeding of the convention was the singing of the Coronation. Rev. Adam Crook followed with a prayer, invoking Divine guidance upon the deliberations of the Convention.

The convention then appointed the following committees: Committee on Enrollment—Rev. Wm. Jackson and A. H. Morey, New-York. To Nominate Officers, Rev. L. N. Stratton, New-York; Rev. Joseph Travis, Illinois; Rev. J. K. Atwood, Indiana; Rev. Wm. Lenty, Indiana; Edward B. Rollins, Vermont. Finance—Adam Crooks, D. Kirkpatrick, Montgomery Merrick, New-York; Rev. J. B. Stoddard, Illinois. Petitions and Resolutions—Rev. J. L. Barlow, New-York; Rev. John Levington, Michigan; Zebulon Weaver, New-York; J. G. Mattoon, Ohio.

The Chairman then made a short address, stating the object of the convention to be opposition to and the rooting out of all secret societies of whatever kind or nature. Rev. B. T. Roberts, of Rochester, proceeded to address the convention. He said his familiarity with secret organizations enabled him to speak of their sinful and baleful workings. They were in flat contradiction with the teachings of the Bible; their tendency is to elevate those who cannot elevate themselves. Secret societies interfere with the laboring men. Their success will sap the foundations of our Government, and therefore they should be put down by the strong arm of the law. He maintained that secret societies are in conflict with all law, and a refuge for criminals. He asserted that Communism was only a branch of the great secret organizations of the world. He desired his hearers to think of the subject, and then lend their aid in removing from our land these terrible and sinful wrongs.

Rev. Mr. Matthews, Brooklyn, prefaced his short address by reading from the Bible the twenty-first chapter of Exodus. He spoke of the terrible results of secret orders, of his own personal experience with members of his own congregation, and he felt that the work of the association would ultimately be successful. Rev. D. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, briefly addressed the convention upon the work before it, and hoped that the sessions would result in furthering the success of the holy and righteous work. Prof. C. A. Blanchard, also of Wheaton College, made a short address, stirring up the members to greater energy in the great work of suppressing and driving from the land all secret organizations of whatever nature. The convention joined in singing the doxology, after which Rev. Mr. Barlow pronounced the benediction, and the convention adjourned till 8 A. M. Wednesday.

The programme for Wednesday morning will consist of reports of the committees appointed Tuesday evening, and the perfection of the permanent organization. The afternoon will be devoted to addresses from gentlemen present (but not yet designated) and volunteer speeches. The evening session will be devoted to addresses by C. W. Green, of Indiana, upon the "Patrons of Husbandry," and by Prof. C. A. Blanchard. The sessions of the convention will continue through Thursday evening. Prominent members of the association are expected to-morrow. The convention excites little interest in the city

AN "ADVANCED CATHOLIC."

REV. FATHER TERRY, OF CHICAGO, AND HIS OPINIONS OF GENESIS—HIS REMOVAL FROM HIS CHURCH BY THE BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Last Thursday evening Rev. Father Terry, a well-known and eloquent Catholic priest of this city, delivered a lecture on the poetry of Genesis. The lecture was decidedly heterodox, and the community were somewhat startled by his utterances. Science, according to his view, was all fact, and Genesis all fiction. He told his auditors that the book of Genesis is a grand epic, and that the stories of Eden and of man's creation are poems. He took a position similar to that of Prof. Swing with respect to the inspiration of the Scriptures, only that he went much further than the Ex-Presbyterian. The latter has mild doubts about the imprecatory Psalms, while the other had no doubts whatever. He regarded the Bible as intended solely for religious teachings, and not at all as a treatise on geology, astronomy, or palæontology. The public supposed they had found another heretic, and popular opinion fancied that it discerned a spectacular battle afar off in another ecclesiastical trial—the fathers, the doctors, the Pope, the councils, allocutions, encyclicals, and the syllabus on one side, and Father Terry on the other. But the public were mistaken. There will be no trial for heresy. To-day Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of this diocese, notified Father Terry that his services as priest of the Parish of St. Patrick were no longer needed by the Holy Catholic Church. The message found the Father at his brother's house in Ottawa, whither he had fled to escape the Bishop's indignation. Father Terry's resignation has been accepted, and he leaves for New-York at the close of the week. Bishop Foley is reticent, refusing to be interviewed. Father Terry was offered the *Times'* columns in which to make any reply he might see fit against the Bishop's order of removal, but he declined, saying he was willing to abide by the ruling of his superiors, whether there be poetry in it or otherwise.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 3—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the New-England, Middle, and South Atlantic States; it continues highest near the Middle Atlantic Coast, and lowest in the North-west. Cool and clear weather, with southerly winds, prevails in New-England; the cloudiness has increased in the Middle States and lower lake region, with continued cool weather; the temperature has fallen slightly in the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf States, with local rains, generally cloudy weather, and rain prevails in Tennessee, the upper lake region, and the upper Mississippi Valley. The Mississippi River has fallen at St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Helena.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States, clear or fair weather, and south-east to south-west winds will prevail, with low temperature and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy weather and rain, with easterly or southerly winds, a slight rise of temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

CLOSING OF SALOONS IN LOCKPORT, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 2.—Nearly all the saloons and bars in this city were closed yesterday and to-day, the licenses having expired, and the Board of Excise, who are in session daily, having thus far refused to grant saloon licenses. Considerable local excitement exists.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE USUAL DERBY ADJOURNMENT ADOPTED.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons to-night the usual motion was made to adjourn over the Derby day. Sir Wilfrid Lawson opposed an adjournment, but the motion was carried by a vote of 243 yeas to 69 nays.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS WHO LOST THEIR PROPERTY DURING THE WAR.

Mr. George Anderson, member for Glasgow, called attention to the losses of British subjects through the escape of the Alabama and other causes. He complained of the high-handed manner in which the late Government had prevented timely criticism of the Treaty of Washington. There were three classes of British subjects who deserved compensation. First, residents in the Southern Confederacy who lost their property through the inability of the United States to enforce the law. Second, those whose property was destroyed after Lee's surrender. Third, owners of goods on board the prizes of the Confederate cruisers. He believed the United States were willing to recognize these claims.

Mr. Anderson then moved that in the opinion of the House it is wrong that individuals should suffer severe loss through national wrong-doing; that as England has been adjudicated at fault in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and has compensated Americans for losses incurred thereby, similar compensation is due to British sufferers from the same causes.

Hon. Mr. Burke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying, declined to enter upon a discussion of the merits of the Treaty of Washington. The Joint High Commissioners had decided that the United States Government was not responsible for the acts of the rebels. As that Government had agreed to appoint a commission to examine the claims for losses arising after Lee's surrender, he hoped the subject before the House would not be pressed.

The motion was then negatived.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, June 2.—The Epsom Summer Meeting began to-day. The great race of the year, the run for the Derby stakes, takes place to-morrow. The indications now are that the weather will be fine. Up to this time Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Atlantic has been the favorite for the Derby, but to-day the betting has turned in favor of Sir Tatton Sykes' Courronne De Fer.

HEAVY RAIN IN ENGLAND THIS MORNING.

LONDON, June 3—5 A. M.—A heavy rain has been falling here and all over the south of England since midnight.

FRANCE.

A STORMY DEBATE ON THE ELECTION BILL—M. BRISSON'S SPEECH.

PARIS, June 2.—In the Assembly to-day the General Election bill was taken up and a stormy debate followed.

M. Brisson, a Radical, in course of a bitter speech taunted the Bonapartists with leading France to Sedan. A scene of wild excitement ensued, and at one time some of the Deputies almost came to blows.

M. Brisson solemnly warned the Chamber that the adoption of the bill would lead to a revolution or a *plebiscitum*.

The debate will be continued to-morrow, when M. Ledru-Rollin will speak against the measure.

GAMBETTA ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION—HE DENOUNCES THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, June 2.—M. Gambetta delivered a speech at Auxerre to-day. He made a comprehensive statement of the position of the Republican Party; declared the progress it had made was owing to its admirable organization; predicted that the final struggle would be between Republicanism and Bonapartism; severely denounced the conduct of the Bonapartists, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to Liberals to unite in the work of consolidating the Republic. M. Gambetta's audience numbered about 500, and included many members of the Assembly and several Mayors who were dismissed by the late Government.

M. Gambetta denounced the *plebiscitum* as false in principle and a lying homage to the national sovereignty. All citizens should demand an appeal to the people by means of the general election. This was the vital question.

THE VOTE ON THE SECOND READING OF THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—The vote in the Assembly, last night, passing to its second reading the Municipal bill, was 394 to 298. There was considerable anxiety in the Chamber during the vote, as it was well understood that an adverse vote would precipitate the dissolution of the Assembly.

SPAIN.

A GENERAL ELECTION PROBABLE—MARSHAL SERRANO'S REPORTED INTENTIONS.

PARIS, June 2.—It is reported here on good authority that Marshal Serrano will soon order a general election in Spain, and if the Monarchists are in the majority he will propose the enthronement of the Prince of the Asturias under his own regency.

SAN SEBASTIAN REPORTED TO BE ATTACKED BY THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, June 3—3 A. M.—Dispatches from San Sebastian report that the town has been attacked by the Carlists in force, and is in a critical situation. Men-of-war have been sent to protect the foreign residents. Reinforcements for the garrison are hastening from the interior.

GERMANY.

THE CIRCULATION OF A FRENCH NEWSPAPER FORBIDDEN IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

STRASBOURG, June 2.—The German authorities have prohibited the circulation of the Paris *Dix, Neuvième Siècle* (newspaper) in Alsace and Lorraine.

AUSTRIA.

INUNDATIONS IN HUNGARY—MANY VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY.

LONDON, June 3—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* reports extensive inundations in the province of Banat and elsewhere in Hungary. Many villages have been swept away.

BELGIUM.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS IN JULY.

BRUSSELS, June 2.—A Congress to consider the subject of international rights in time of war will convene in this city on the 27th of July next.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE ACTING INDEPENDENTLY OF THE SULTAN.

LONDON, June 3.—The Khédive has entered upon the negotiation of commercial treaties with foreign Powers independently of the Sublime Porte.

ITALY.

THE GRIST TAX TO BE MODIFIED.

ROME, June 2.—The Italian Senate has approved a bill modifying the Grist tax.

CUBA.

FOREIGN POSTAGE DEMANDED IN SPECIE.

HAVANA, June 2.—The payment of foreign postage in specie has been required since yesterday.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

THE ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS CLAIMED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. June 2.—The friends of Williams, the Republican candidate for Congress in Oregon, claim his election. The result on the State ticket will not be known for several days. Old party lines were never more completely ignored in Oregon than yesterday.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 2.—The election returns come in slowly. Tolman, Republican, for Governor, carries Multnomah by about 500 plurality. Campbell, the Independent candidate, has probably carried Douglas by 250 majority over both the other candidates. He carries Polk by 100 plurality, and Lane by about 100. Grover, the Democratic candidate, has a much lighter vote than was anticipated. He carries Linn by a reduced party vote, and his vote everywhere is behind that of his party. The contest for Congressman will not vary much from the Governor's vote, except that Ludlow, Democrat, has more votes than the Governor, and Davenport, Independent, runs behind Campbell. Tolman's own precinct, which has heretofore gone Republican, goes against him. The returns received thus far are mainly from places along the railway line, and are influenced by railway interests. It is expected that Tolman's vote in this county will fall off considerably.

The Temperance party proved to have had quite an important vote in some parts of the State. In this county this influence caused the defeat of some of the Independents. The Custom-house ticket carries this city and county, one Senator and one Representative, County Judge, Treasurer, and Assessor. The Independents have carried their ticket in many counties, and will hold control of the Legislature. The Independents are jubilant, and consider their victory in Portland a great triumph.

LATEST RETURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The Republicans claim the election of Talman, for Governor of Oregon, by 200 majority, although the eastern counties are to be heard from. The balance of the State ticket is very close. Campbell, Independent, for Governor, carries Douglas County by 200 majority. Mutlowah County gives 600 majority for Talman. The county and district officers are about equally divided between the Independents and Republicans.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A telegram was received to-night by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, saying that Tolman, for Governor, and Williams, for Congress, both Republicans, were pretty surely elected.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO CONGRESS—A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT EXPECTED—WHAT THEY DESIRE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The District Legislature has adopted an address to Congress, which begins as follows:

The facts elicited upon the recent investigation into District affairs seem to warrant the belief that some change in the form of government for the District of Columbia will be made before the close of this session of Congress. It is generally believed that the Board of Public Works, to whom all credit is due for the magnificent and beneficial results in the improvements of the avenues, streets, and public roads of the District, can no longer have the power which it has exercised, and if it could have the power, could not command means from the District to carry out its plans to completion at an early day. It is evident that the resources of the District are so far crippled that time is needed for rest and recuperation. It is natural, under such circumstances, that people very largely should look upon a change as a relief. The question now is, what shall be the change? How can the affairs of this District be best administered, with credit to the Government, to the satisfaction of the country, and without violence to the rights of the citizens of the District?

The bill which the Legislature asks Congress to pass is as far as possible removed from any proposition which the committee can recommend. It proposes the abolition of the Board of Public Works, but leaves much of the other District machinery, and especially the Legislature, intact. That interesting but useless debating and political club is certainly not a protégé of which Congress feels proud, and is anxious to maintain. Congress is also requested to provide for the payment of the interest on the District bonds. The appropriation asked for this purpose, however, is to be in payment in full by the United States of its share of the District expenses.

A MISSING WITNESS TURNS UP IN BOSTON.

THE BOY ENGLISH, WHO MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED FROM BROOKLYN, FOUND HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—It will be remembered that some months ago a Mrs. English of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose husband died a drunkard, set about securing the punishment of the Sunday liquor-sellers in that city. By the evidence gained by her son, aged fourteen, ten of them were convicted, and the cases of sixty-three others were pending, when the boy, the vital witness in the case, disappeared, and has not since been seen in Brooklyn. A day or two ago he made his appearance at the Appleton Temporary Home, in this city, and asked for food and shelter. Mr. D. B. McKenzie, Superintendent of the Home, inquired into his history, and, becoming assured that he was really the missing lad, requested Rev. George F. Pentecost to write to Brooklyn regarding the matter. The replies received corroborated Mr. McKenzie's opinion, and the lad will therefore be sent home. The boy has been interviewed this evening by a *Globe* reporter, and tells a strange story. He says that on the morning when he disappeared he was decoyed by some men into a wagon, on a back street in Brooklyn, drugged, and in an unconscious state brought to Boston, and confided to the custody of an old man and woman living on the outskirts of the city, in the town of Brookline. Here he was closely watched, but succeeded in escaping a day or two ago, and finding his way to the Appleton House.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LITIGATION.

BOSTON, June 2.—In the United States District Court this morning Judge Lowell gave his decision on the petition that the Union Pacific Railroad be required to appear and show cause why it should not be adjudged bankrupt. The court decided against the petitioner.

A CONTINUOUS TROT OF OVER ELEVEN HOURS.

WATFORD, Ontario, June 2.—H. Ray's pony trotted yesterday, before a sulky, on the Watford Course, eighty-one miles in eleven hours and twenty minutes in one continuous straight heat. A large amount of money changed hands in betting.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 2.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press is called to be held at Put in Bay on the last Wednesday in September, by order of the Executive Committee.

OLD NEW-YORK.

THE OLD STREETS OF NEW-YORK UNDER THE DUTCH.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LAST EVENING BY JAMES W. GERARD, ESQ.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society at their library, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, last evening, was well attended. Among those present were the following officers and members: President Frederic De Peyster, Secretary Col. Andrew Warner, Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Chas. P. Kirkland, E. A. Duyckink, and Geo. H. Moore. The meeting was called to order by the President at 7:45 P. M., and the regular routine business proceeded with. Among the donations announced by the Secretary were a portfolio of valuable photographs of Mexican antiquities, and a volume on the same subject, both the gift of Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria. At the conclusion of the regular business meeting, Mr. Jas. W. Gerard was introduced, and read the following paper:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY: In venturing to present a sketch of some of the old streets and people of New-York, under the Dutch rule, it may be well, first, to glance at antecedent discoveries and settlements in the region by other nations.

Awaking from the sleep of the middle ages, the aroused energy of the European mind, toward the close of the fifteenth century, developed itself in geographical as well as scientific research.

Long intellectual slumber had created a rest which wearied as well as dwarfed.

The invention of printing had distributed knowledge no longer hoarded in cloisters. Improvements in the use of gunpowder tended to subdue caste, and give intellectual as well as civil freedom and vigor.

No longer content with dogmas and traditions, man yearned to break local boundaries and forms—to expand, to learn, to discover.

Marco Paulo's travels had instigated a thirst for adventure; and men's minds were still excited by stories of the wealth and wonders of Cathay and Copango.

The art of navigation had been improved under the leadership of Prince Henry, the navigator.

New maps were planned. New enterprises stimulated the ambition of the curious or the avaricious. The great problem of the earth was still unsolved. The earth! man's abode and man's study. What was it? What were its limits?

Pythagoras had claimed its rotundity in the mystic days of history. Still, the force of habit and the inertia of ignorance kept concert with error.

The scholastic world still dreamed its old dreams, and wrapped itself in its cloak of Aristotle. Circumnavigation was impossible.

Columbus, however, at the close of the fifteenth century, made the egg stand on its end, and rediscovered the Northmen's lost continent. The shade of Pythagoras triumphed through the Genoese.

Geography vindicated her sister astronomy, and the world *was* round.

The Portuguese, now roused in rivalry, vigorously attacked Eastern realms. Barthalamy Dias had theretofore reached the southern point of Africa; and Vasco de Gama, in 1497, in searching for the realms of Prester John, carried the Portuguese flag around the African continent, which Pharaoh's vessels had done for the Egyptian flag over 2,000 years before.

The wealth of either Indies now lay open. Unknown El Dorados awaited adventure. Spaniard and Portuguese fiercely claimed the prize of the unknown earth.

Alexander VI. adjudged the great process.

The geographical bulls of 1493 and 1506 made the division for all prospective discovery.

A line from pole to pole was to divide the infidel world between the two most holy navigating powers, who vigorously set to work to utilize the prize.

Magellan, for Spain, in 1519, passed through the straits that bear his name, and circumnavigated the globe.

The Portuguese culled rich productions from Ceylon and the Moluccas, the Persian Gulf, and the coast of Coromandel; while Cortes and Pizarro filled galleons that bore golden fruit to Spain from Mexico and Peru.

Meanwhile the bleak northern coasts lay uncared for. The gold of southern seas and the spicy treasures of the East kept enterprise from them.

England had in 1497, felt the geographical impulse, and nobly closed the discoveries of the fifteenth century.

The great problem of the day—the north-west passage to India and Cathay through the northern seas (since fruitlessly found by McClure)—turned Henry VII. from affairs of State to win laurels in the new field of geographical research. The Cabots commissioned by him cruised along the North American coast from Labrador to Florida.

Hence England's exclusive claim to the entire country, from these glimpses of the coast by the Cabots.

French fishermen now began to swarm on the Newfoundland banks, and found there an El Dorado of their own, in savage contrast with Cortez' and and Pizarro's sunny conquests.

In 1524, the French appear upon the scene of discovery; and Verrazano carried the French flag from 36° to 50° of north latitude, and named the coast.

Anchoring his ship off the Narrows, in our harbor as it is supposed from his description, the Italian, in his shallop, entered our bay.

He says, in his letter to King Francis:

> "We found a very pleasant situation among some steep hills, through which a very large river, deep at its mouth, forced its way to the sea. We passed up the river about half a league, when we found it formed a most beautiful lake three leagues in circuit. All of a sudden a violent, contrary wind blew in from the sea, and forced us to return to our ship, greatly regretting to leave this region, which seemed so commodious and delightful."

The first of civilized men, Verrazano, gazed upon the virgin beauties of our isle, "Manhatta," then slumbering in primeval innocence—ere long, under the magic hand of civilization, to rise and ripen into stately magnificence, the queen city of the hemisphere.

Estevan Gomez, with his Spaniards, succeeded Verrazano in the exploration of our bay, and named the North River San Antonio; after him, also, called on some ancient charts, Rio de Gomez.

We next read of Cartier on the St. Lawrence, and Forbisher and Gilbert in Labrador and Newfoundland; and of Raleigh's colonies at the South, and of Gosnold's failures on the Massachusetts coast, and of King James' sweeping patents to the London and Plymouth companies, embracing territory from Cape Fear to Nova Scotia.

Then of settlements by the Plymouth Company on the Sagadahoc in Maine, whence the adventurous colonists are soon driven homeward by the rigors of the wintry blast.

Then of the Sieur De Monts and his hardy pioneers, under a patent from Henry IV., reaching from Philadelphia to Cape Breton.

While the English and French crowns were thus granting patents of the whole explored region, and settlements were being made north and south, a tract lay between them claimed by both but settled by neither.

This belt of territory was still uncared for by the European.

There still roamed wild beasts through primeval forests that shadowed a land genial in clime and rich in soil.

There the untamed red man chanted barbaric runes amid dim traditions of his state, unconscious that the force of civilization was at hand, as with the sword of doom, to drive him from his ancient seats.

A new nation now appeared in the arena of discovery.

A people daring, enterprising, persevering—born almost in the sea which they had mastered—descendants of the ancient Norsemen, whose hardihood they inherited—nurtured amid morass and fen—exposed to icy blasts from the North Sea and humid exhalations from canal and dyke—taught early and ever to battle with nature or to perish—where the flag of sea and land and sky, pale, sad, and leaden, gives seriousness to the mind and resolve to the character. With a country less than a quarter the size of this State, this people, in 1579, had made a nation whose character had been formed amid perils and tears and blood.

For over forty years they had battled with the fierce legions of Spain in defense of home and life.

For over forty years they had shown a courage and a perseverance, under trial and defeat, almost unparalleled in human history, and now, the seven "United Provinces of the Netherlands," having established their liberties and consolidated their state, were vying with the other nations of Europe in schemes of exploration and dominion.

Their naval power was rapidly augmented. They wrested from Spain and Portugal a large portion of their Indian trade. They planted colonies in the islands of the East; they visited realms of sun and snow in furtherance of commerce and discovery, and became the factors and carriers of Europe; they built up a navy that, at one time, checked the Spanish armada, and at another drove English fleets from the sea, and triumphantly sailed up the Thames.

Hendrick Hudson now appears upon the scene.

In April, 1609, under the direction of the Netherland East India Company, and for the purpose of finding a north-west passage—that great sea problem of the day—he dared the perils of the Atlantic in the Half Moon, of eighty tons, with a crew of twenty men. After stopping at various places along the coast in September, 1609, he brought his little vessel to anchor in what is now the Bay of New-York.

According to the Indian tradition, on the appearance of the Half Moon there was great consternation among the simple aborigines who then inhabited the dense forests where now this city stands. Some thought it an immensely large fish or huge monster of the sea, others that it was a very large house. As it continued to move in a threatening manner toward the land, couriers were sent off to notify the scattered chiefs and their people of the phenomenon, and put them on their guard, and to gather in the warriors. These various Indians arriving in large numbers on the Manhattan shore, and viewing the strange object that was slowly moving toward them, concluded that it was a large canoe or house, in which the great Manitto, or Supreme Being, himself was, and that he was coming to visit them. The chiefs then deliberated in council how the great Manitto should be received. Meat was arranged for sacrifice; the women were directed to prepare the best of victuals; idols or images were anxiously examined and put in order, and a grand dance was prepared, as this was supposed to be not only an agreeable entertainment for the Manitto, but it might contribute to appease him in case he was angry. The conjurers were also set to work to determine what the meaning of the phenomenon was, and what the result would be. To the chiefs and wise men of the nation, women and children were looking up in terror for advice and protection. Between hope and fear, and in confusion, a dance, that great resource of the Indian in difficulty, commenced; and woods and shore rang with the wild and agitated cries of the leaping savages and the loud beat of the tom-tom.

Scouts coming in declare the object to be a house of various colors, and crowded with living creatures. It now appeared certain that it was the great Manitto bringing them some new kind of game. Some one there is hailing from the vessel in a strange tongue. Many now begin to run to the interior woods. The house or large canoe having stopped, a smaller canoe comes ashore with a man altogether red from head to foot, and dressed differently from the others. In the meantime the chiefs and wise men had formed a large circle, and calmly and in resigned silence awaited the awful visitor. The red-clothed man then entered the circle, and we find, by the tradition, that the fear of the savages presently disappeared under the conciliatory deportment of the explorer and his men; and soon, by dint of presents and kind treatment, the best understanding was established, which was continued on the arrival of the vessel in the following season.

Hudson then began the exploration of the "Great River of the Mountains," as it was called, hoping that by it there might be a passage through the continent to the Asiatic seas.

The explorers have left accounts of their expedition up the river, and express delight at its size and the beauty of the scenery, beginning to be clad, as nature then was, in gorgeous hues, shining through the soft haze of the Autumnal Summer.

Hudson penetrated to the highest point of navigation beyond Albany, and was a month in his exploration. He sent an account of his voyage to his Dutch employers at Amsterdam, stating, among other things, that "it is as beautiful a land as the foot of man can tread upon."

We can imagine the surprise and consternation of the savage tribes that lined the banks as the little Half Moon, gigantic to them, cautiously crept on its way up the "River of the Mountains"—its motley crew peering over the vessel's sides to gaze upon the wonders and beauties of the strange land, and half mistrusting the savages that gazed back at them from the shore. The daring commander, "the man clothed all in red," we may picture reposing himself, after his long and anxious sea-voyage, on the lofty poop, smoking, perhaps, some of the raw tobacco just got from the Indians, and viewing the noble river that was to bear his name. Now he watches the smoke curling up from some wigwam in glade or dell, now admires the frowning battlements of the Palisades, now passing in wonder under the shadow of the "Dunderberg," or the lofty "Crow Nest," or the bold headland since called, as tradition narrates, St. Anthony's Nose, after the nasal organ of Anthony de Hooge, Secretary of the Colony of Rensselaerswyck, and marveling at the depth of the pellucid stream as the little ship wound cautiously through the weird gorges of the Highlands, and gazing with the delight of a traveler as he approached the lofty range of the Kaatskills, whose crests, illumined by the sun, came peering through the moving clouds.

Anon a shot from a culverin plows through the glassy stream and awakes the silent forests.

The startled deer rush back to inner glades; and wolf and otter, and fox and bear, and basking snake, retreat to den and brake. The eagle shrilly screams, and wheels a further flight, while echoes prolonged resound from shore to shore, and proudest chief and squaw and child fall down in dread as they see the lightning flash from the moving house, and hear the sharp thunder that shakes the silence of their ancient abodes.

A quaint extract from an account, written by Robert Juet, one of Hudson's mates, shows the friendly intercourse established by Hudson with the red man as he went up the river, and the ready manner with which they took to the white man's fiery drink, soon the bane of their doomed race:

"In the afternoon our master's mate went on land with an old savage, a Governor of the countrie, who carried him to his house, and made him good cheere. * * The people of the countrie came flocking aboard, and brought us grapes and pumpions, which we bought for trifles. * * Our carpenter went on land and made a foreyard; and our master and his mate determined to trie some of the chiefe men of the countrie, whether they had any treacherie in them. So they took them down into the cabbin, and gave them so much wine and Aqua vitae that they were all merrie; and one of them had his wife with him, which sate so modestly as any of our country women would do in a strange place. In the end one of them was drunke, which had been aboard of our ship all the time that we had been there; and that was strange to them, for they could not tell how to take it."

The Indians, we read, reciprocated their good treatment by bringing oysters and fish and wampum, and other tributes on board.

On Hudson's return down the river the Indians, becoming more familiar with the moving house, were more inclined to hostility, possibly under some provocation given. Their warlike and venturesome spirit was also aroused to try conclusions with the strange race; and we read further, in Juet's journal, this brief account of the first conflict and bloodshed between the white and red man on these shores, when gunpowder, the new civilized agent, was employed:

"This afternoon one canoe kept hanging under our sterne, with one man in it, which we could not keep from thence, who got up by our rudder to the cabin window and stole out my pillow and two shirts, and two Bandeleers. Our master's mate shot at him, and strooke him on the brest, and killed him; whereupon all the rest fled away, some in their canoes, and some leapt out of them into the water. We manned our boat and got our things againe. Then one of them that swamme got hold of our boat, thinking to overthrow it. But our cooke took a sword and cut off one of his hands, and he was drowned."

Another trouble occurred about off the present Nyack, as the vessel was descending the river:

"At break of day," Juet recounts, "we weighed, the wind being at north-west, and got down seven leagues. Then the flood was come strong, so we anchored. Then came one of the savages that swam away from us at our going up the river, with many others, thinking to betray us. But we perceived their intent, and suffered none of them to enter the ship. Whereupon two canoes full of men, with their bows and arrows, shot at us after our stern; in recompense whereof we discharged six muskets, and killed two or three of them. Then above an hundred of them came to a point of land to shoot at us. There I shot a falcon at them, and killed two of them, whereupon the rest fled into the woods. Yet they manned off another canoe with nine or ten men, which came to meet us. So that I shot at it also a falcon, and shot it through and killed one of them. Then our men with their muskets killed three or four more of them. So they went their way."

Hudson's account of the beauty and fertility of the region, and the rich peltry to be obtained there, aroused the attention of his Dutch employers, who immediately started expeditions with a view to settlement and trade.

Voyages were undertaken, at private risk, in 1610 to 1612, to trade with the Indians at and along the River "Mauritius," as it was called after Prince Maurice, and a few houses or huts erected.

A trading house was also established on Castle Island at the west side of the river, a little below the present Albany, and called Fort Nassau.

In 1614 a charter or monopoly of trading was granted by the States-General to an Amsterdam association, and the territory was recognized for the first time under its new name of "Nieuw Nederland," which comprised the region, as set forth in the charter, between "New France and Virginia, the sea-coasts whereof extend from the 40th to the 45th of latitude."

In 1621 an exclusive charter, with almost sovereign powers, was given to the Dutch West India Company. This company immediately began the business of active colonization and the construction of buildings for the occupation of the colonists, and sent out cattle and farming materials and implements. By the charter the West India Company became the immediate sovereign of New-Netherland, subject to the general supervision and control of the States General, in whom the ultimate sovereignty resided, and to whom allegiance was sworn.

The colony was put under the government of a Director and Council, of whom the Governor or Director was directly commissioned by the States-General. The Council was appointed by the Director with the approbation of the company.

We read that Peter Minuit, one of the early Directors, in 1626, purchased the Island of Manhattan, for the Company, from the Indians, for 60 guilders, or about $24.

This amount seems not a very large one for the City of New-York, but, on compounding the interest, it reaches at this time about the sum of one hundred and forty millions of dollars.

The sum of twenty-four dollars, paid in wampum, was doubtless quite satisfactory to the red man, who had most of the continent at his disposal; and it is to be remarked that the dealings of our Dutch ancestors with the aborigines was characterized by a rigid regard for their rights, whatever they were, and no title was deemed vested, and no right absolutely claimed, until satisfaction to the savage owner was made.

The City of New-York at this time, that is to say at fourteen years of age, consisted of less than two score rudely-fashioned log houses, extending along the south-east shore, together with one or two buildings of greater importance belonging to the company, including a simple block-house for defense against the red men.

Time will not allow us to go into details of the little colony under its successive directors, May, Verhulst, Minuit, Van Twiller, and Kieft, extending from 1624 to 1647.

The sturdy colonists battled with the wilderness that surrounded them, and maintained their little settlement amid danger and privation.

They threw the charms of home, and family, and peace, where for all time had been rude nature and barbaric life. Industry, thrift, and order gave cheerful aspect to the scene, and made success to follow labor.

Little "bouweries" or farms began to spring up, even on adjacent shores, and the Metowacks on Sewan-hacky, (Long Island,) and the Monatons on Staten Island, (Monacknong,) and the Sanhickans on the Jersey shore, looked on in wonder at the novel implements, the docile cattle, and the steady industry of the white man, who soon, with fruit and flower and golden grain, gave bloom and beauty to the barren land.

Little clearings now were made among the more favorite situations on the island along the Hel-gat or East River, and time-scarred oak and sturdy beech and elm began to fall before the woodman's ax, that penetrated and resounded through the hitherto silent mysteries of the woods, and drove back beast and bird to inner shades.

The size and prosperity of the settlement rapidly increased under thrift and perseverance. Lands were given to settlers, religious freedom guaranteed, and the tide of immigration began rapidly to flow.

Of course, while these earlier settlements were being made, the present city and county presented a highly rural aspect. A dense forest covered the middle and upper portions of the region, where lived the red man in primitive barbarism.

Brooks, ponds, swamps, and marshes characterized other portions of the island of the "Manhattoes." Lofty hills were on the site of parts of Beekman and Ferry streets, on both sides of Maiden lane, and on the present site of parts of Nassau, Cedar, and Liberty streets.

A range of sandy hills traversed the City from about the corner of Charlton and Varick to the junction of Eighth and Greene streets. North of them ran the brook or rivulet called by the Indians Minetta, and by the Dutch "Bestevaer's Killetje," or Grandfather's Brook, which, coursing through the marshes of Washington square, emptied into the North River at the foot of Charlton street.

A chain of waters extended from James street to the south-east, to Canal street at the north-west. A ditch and inlet occupied the place of Broad street. Extensive meadow or marsh land, known subsequently as Stuyvesant meadow or swamp, extended from Fourteenth street down to Houston street.

Near the present Tombs in Centre street was a large pond or lake of fresh water, subsequently called the "Kalck-hoeck," with verdant hills and sloping banks. This pond was connected with the East River by a rivulet called the *Versch Water*, or fresh water, running eastward and crossing Chatham between Pearl and Roosevelt streets. An extensive swamp extended north of the present Laight street, subsequently called Lispenard's swamp or meadows, and joined the Kalck-hoeck to the north of that pond.

A marsh also lay between Exchange place, William, and New streets, called the "Company's Valley," whose waters were drained by the great ditches in Broad and Beaver streets.

A swamp or marsh also extended over parts of Cherry, James, and Catharine streets; and what was subsequently Beekman swamp covered what is still known as "The Swamp," over the region about Ferry and Cliff and Frankfort streets.

The lower part of the island was luxuriant in verdure, rolling and well watered, and invited the colonist to rest there not only by its propinquity to navigation, but by superior fertility and aptitude for culture, and the picturesque beauty of its situation.

Wolves roamed at large through the wilderness north of the present park; and as late as 1685 we read of a gubernatorial proclamation, speaking of the mischief done by wolves, and giving permission to any inhabitants on the Island of Manhattan to hunt and destroy them.

On the unsettled portion of the island continued to dwell, and follow the chase, the fierce tribe of the Man-hattas.

Oft the infant colony was startled by the wild whoops of the red man and the rush of the game, as wolf or deer or hare, in the ardor of the chase, was driven into the cluster of cottages that constituted the first settlement on the island.

Subsequently, difficulties with the red men at times brought rapine and ruin. The desolating war with the Indians, initiated through the unwise policy of Gov. Kieft, lasted nearly five years, with hardly a temporary cessation, and "Nieuw Amsterdam" became nearly depopulated. Scarcely 100 able men besides traders could be then found. Father Jogues, a Jesuit Father, traveling there in 1643, speaks of the sufferings of the inhabitants from the murderous attacks of the red man as "grievous to see."

During the period above referred to colonization by the English had been going on in New-England. The colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New-Haven were established in succession, and occasional communication took place between their officials and the Dutch Governors of the "Manhattoes," which was conducted with great courtesy and kindness. In answer to a letter from De Rasières, the Dutch Secretary, which, as a tribute of neighborly kindness, was accompanied by "a rundlett of sugar and two Holland cheeses," William Bradford, the Governor of Plymouth in 1627, expresses himself as follows: "It is our resolution and hearty desire to hold and continue all friendship and good neighborhood with you as far as we may and lies in our power. * * * We cannot likewise omit (out of our love and good affection toward you, and the trust you repose in us,) to give you warning of the danger which may befall you, that you may prevent it; for if you light either in the hands of those of Virginia, or the fishing ships which come to Virginia, peradventure they will make prize of you, if they can, if they find you trading within their limits; as they surprised a colony of the French not many years since which was seated within their bounds."

These communications, although always courteous, and generally friendly, even when the home Governments were at war, we find always accompanied by a protest or claim by the English that the Dutch were occupying their possessions without legal claim or right, and in opposition to the English title; while the Dutch as persistently retaliated by asserting their claim as founded on Hudson's discovery and a continuous occupation.

I propose now to take a stroll about the City of "Nieuw Amsterdam," sometimes called the town of the "Manhadoes," or "Manhattans," or of the "Manatthanes," the capital of New-Netherlands, somewhere about the period between 1658 and 1660, under the administration of his Excellency Petrus Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors, and a few years before the surrender of the province to the English.

The Governor had returned successful, two or three years before, from his great campaign against Fort Casimer and Fort Christina, and the Swedish settlements on the South or Delaware River; the Indians had been awed into submission, and with the exception of an occasional disturbance, by the malcontents among the English settlers on Long Island, or a cloud of apprehension that was continually lowering from New-England on the vexed question of territorial rights, the little city was progressing in peace and prosperity.

New-Amsterdam at this time contained but 220 houses and a population of about 1,400, among whom, it is said, there were spoken eighteen different tongues. The greater part of the houses were of wood, covered with reeds or shingles, some of them with wooden chimneys; others, of a more pretentious character, were built of little shiny, yellow, glazed bricks, baked in Holland, variegated with blacker bricks of quaint cross and checkerwork design, and were roofed with red and black tiles.

There were a few residences built of stone, as were the company's store-houses on Winkle street. Nearly all of these houses were placed with their gable ends toward the street; the end of the roofs rising to a peak in successive steps.

Surmounting all was that great comfort of a Dutchman, revered at home through sad experience of broken dyke and sea barrier—the weathercock.

These primitive mansions were placed in a straggling manner—some in thoroughfares, and some at random—about the quaint little town, which was then mostly comprised in the species of semicircle made by Wall street and the East and North Rivers.

If we could have penetrated the best room in one of the better class of the residences of this olden time, we would have beheld an interior in which the inherited order, thrift, and cleanliness of the race was pleasingly manifested.

Outside, under projecting eaves, was the "*stoep*," the place of social interchange and domestic repose.

The bull's-eye in the door, and the small size of the lower windows, indicated a residence amid peril and apprehension of the savage foe.

Within, the well-scrubbed snow-white floor is covered with finest sand drawn in figures and festoons. Above, the polished oaken rafters are cut in quaint device and motto.

Through the glass doors of the nutwood cupboard shine, glittering in the sunlight or by the blaze from cheerful hearth, the generous pewter tankard and two-eared cup, and portly dram-mug, and silver porringer and ladle—relics brought from the old sea-home—and Delft-ware tea-pot and bowl, and a few tiny china cups, wherein the social bohea is often dealt out to appreciative guests, who knit and gossip between the frequent sips.

At one end, in an alcove, is the great four-posted family bedstead, the pride of the house, the family heir-loom, endeared through associations with the past, on which rest its two beds of down, and chintz flowered curtains, and intricate patchwork quilt, and silken coverlid—triumphs of domestic thrift and handicraft.

In another place is the great ceder chest, where reposes the valued store of household linen, snow-white and substantial, the good housewife's hereditary dowry, increased by industry, and destined to be apportioned among the blooming maidens of the household, when some Jan or Pieter or Jacobus can muster courage to ask them to leave the paternal roof.

Extending almost along the breadth of the room is the great fire-place of those days, in whose ample embrasure would gather the children and the cats and dogs, and the old negro slave crooning out his stories on the long Winter eve.

Brass-mounted irons support the blazing pile of solid logs. In front is a brazen fender of intricate design, sent over by Holland friends.

Scenes of scriptural history are illustrated there by the little blue tiles that line the chimney-piece—Jonah's adventures, and Toby's travels, and Sampson's exploits—while on the lofty mantle, covered with flowered tabby chimney-cloth, stands the hour-glass, the old Bible with its brazen ends and clasps, the well-burnished family warming-pan, the best pipe of the master of the house, and his trusty sword and fire-piece, that had often helped to defend his home, that had done good service in the expedition against the savages, with old Jan De la Montagnie, at Heemstede, when Kieft was Director, that had fought with Sergt. Rodolf at Pavonia, that had flourished in the great campaign against the Castles of Weckquaesgeeks, in the valley of Saw Mill Creek—and that had participated in the bloodless victory over the Swedes on the South River.

In one corner stands the fire-screen with its gay designs; in another the best spinning-wheel, curiously inlaid.

Against the wainscoted walls is the round tea-table, with its turned-up leaf, the benches in the windows, and in prim array, each in its accustomed place, are the high-backed chairs of Russia leather, adorned with double rows of brass-headed nails, one or two covered, perhaps, by embroidered back and seat, and trimmed with lace—the work of the dexterous fingers of the good house-wife herself, in earlier days.

On the walls might be seen a little mirror in a narrow ebony frame, and also so framed a few engravings of Holland social life, portraits of some Dutch magnate, or scenes of naval fight—the taking of a galleon from hated Spain, or a broadside conflict between two high-pooped frigates.

Here, too, was the loom from which was made the homespun cloth that clad the good man and his boys, and made stout petticoats for the girls.

These humble homes were scenes of placid joy and content. No artificial pleasures lured from the domestic scene. The family circle formed a tie of strength, where all were attached, occupied, and happy.

Industry kept off the attacks of weariness and the inroad of vice; and the scenes of beauty that nature exhibited around them—the sports of the chase—the arrival of another ship from Amsterdam, with its varied goods and budget of European news—the rumors of an Indian war or tidings from the New-England colonies—kept the inhabitants of the little town far from the stagnation that routine often brings to rural circles.

We will begin our perambulations, if you please, at about the present corner of Broadway at the head of Wall—at the old City gate, called the Land-gate, closed nightly by the City watch, where was the outlet from the City walls of palisades, called the "*Cingel*," running a little north of the line of the present Wall street. These palisades were originally erected for defense against the savages, under Gov. Kieft's administration, and subsequently strengthened in 1653, when a war was threatened with New-England, and a ditch and rampart constructed inside.

We now turn our face down what is modern Broadway, then called the "*Heere Straat*." We pass the present site of Trinity Church and Churchyard, then the West India Company's garden, running to the river; on which, on a bank overhanging the stream, were the locust trees, the resort of lad and lass for sentimental walk. Here they viewed together the glories of the bay, illuminated with beams of setting sun, or whispered hopes under Dian's light, and listened to music of the wave, breaking over what was then the pebbly shore.

Below, on the west side, were the picturesque mansions and gardens and peach orchard running to the river of the *Schout Fiskael*, Hendrick Van Dyck, whose rosy daughter, Diewertie, might be seen looking over the low-cut door. Then came the fine brick house and orchard of Burgomaster Vandiegrist.

Then we pass the old Dutch church-yard, or burying-ground, of the settlement, just above the present Morris street, where many of the rude forefathers of the hamlet still lie—the sturdy pioneers that bore the toil and battle of the earlier time, and carved the way for empire.

Even at this time, in digging foundations in that part of the city, is found some disregarded relic of a former sturdy life.

This venerable abiding place of the earlier dead was sold in building lots, under the advancing spirit of the age, in 1677.

In a goodly house near by dwelt the revered Dominic Megapolensis, of whom we shall have something to say by and by. Also, hereabout, some on the west and some on the east side of the street, were Peter Simkan, the tailor, and Jan Joostan, the skipper, and Jan Stevenson, the schoolmaster, and the tavern of the doughty Captain and ex-burgomaster, Martin Cregier, who, reposing after his varied campaigns, was still ready for the tented field.

On the east side of Broadway, going down from Wall, the houses were rather of a meaner order; the proximity of the marsh, or Company's Valley, called "Schaap Waytie," or sheep's walk or pasture, a swampy meadow surrounded by hills, running from Wall street and Exchange place to Broad and Beaver, not making the east as desirable as was the west side. One of these hills was called "Verlettenberg" Hill, and terminated the little canal that led up Broad street. This name was subsequently converted into "Flattenbarach" Hill.

The movement of the cattle from the highways to this meadow made the then rural path, or *schaapwaytie*, which now is known under the more business-like title of Exchange place, and was known, under the English régime, as Garden street.

This region was drained by the ditches dug on the site of Broad and Beaver, which ditches were the humble origin of these two time-honored streets.

We now pass on our left what was known as the old ditch, the "Bever-graft" or "*straat*," which, east of Broad street, was known as "*De Prince straat*." On this street lived many well-to-do citizens, whose national instincts caused them not to dislike a little muddy water.

Passing down Broadway we come to what was called the "Oblique road," also the "*Marckveltsteegie*," or the "*Marketfield* path," now still Marketfield street. This road or path led from the Broad Street Canal to the *marckvelt* or market-place, which was opposite the present Bowling-green, commencing on the east side of Whitehall street, near Stone street, and extending as far up as Beaver.

Here was a busy and bustling place. Besides the market-place on the east there was the fort at the foot of Broadway, just south of the present Bowling-green, and the parade in front.

There, also, toward the North River, near Battery place, was the great town wind-mill, to which farmers carried their wheat in ox-drawn wains, or on the backs of some of the shaggy horses that were allowed to browse and roam unchecked around the woods on the upper part of the island.

Here was a sort of business and social exchange, whence was distributed the news from New-England or Holland, or the last gossipy rumor of the town—where the Domine's last sermon was discussed, and where the burghers' rights were upheld in argument against the invasions of the Governor.

At the *Marckvelt* was held, also, the great annual cattle fair in October, and beasts driven from *Straatfort* and New-Haven, and Suidhampton and Oosthampton, might be seen in competition with those raised on the island or transported from Heemstede and Esopus and Rensselaerswyck, from *Oost-dorp*, (in West Chester) and *Rust-dorp* (now Jamaica.)

Another market was held on Saturdays at the Strand, near the house of Dr. Hans Kierstede, then on the north side of Pearl street, at about the foot of Moore street, where was the weigh-house and the little dock, then the only one in the town.

At these two markets flocked the country folk, some for purchase, some for sale; coming in farm-carts or on horse and pillion, or from the Jersey or Long Island shore by the ferry, or in their own boats. Here bustled the housewife, battling for a bargain with obstinate venders from "Gamoenepa;" here stood the dusky Indian with his wampum belt, and here the substantial burgher interchanging views with some financial wise trader—mayhap the price of beaver skins, or a sudden rise in clay pipes.

Anchored in the inlet in Broad street, and at the little dock on the Strand, might be seen the shallops and canoes of Indian and country people from Long Island, bringing to the markets veal, pork, butter, cheese, roots, and straw, raised on their well-tilled farms; and there was venison and milk, and tobacco and peaches, and pork and "smoked twaelft," or striped bass. There, too, are "Gouanes" oysters, not less than a foot long, as recorded in a journal kept at this period, and cider, and herbs, and melons; and here is Indian maize or Turkey wheat, brought by the *Corchaug*, the *Secataug*, or the *Najack* Indians from their homes on Long Island, from which maize was made the favorite Indian pap or mush, called *Sapaen*—also extensively adopted by the Dutch, and still known by that name among us moderns.

Here, too, in rather short but voluminous petticoats, hobnail shoes, woolen stockings, and kirtle and hood, are the sturdy farmers' *vrouws*, gathered from "*Brueckelen*" and *Vlakte-bos*, (Flatbush,) and buxom lasses from *Ahasimus* and *Hoboken*, *Hacking*, and *New-Utrecht*, and *New-Amersfoordt*, (Flatlands,) and *Ompoge*, (Amboy,) in close-quilted caps and head-bands, and heavy gold earrings, and copper shoe-buckles, vending, and bargaining, and chatting; and there are stout farmers from Sapokanican (now Greenwich) and from the new village of "New-Haerlem," and from Vlissengen, (now Flushing,) and from Boomptie's Hoeck, come to buy cattle or poultry, or seeds for their farms.

There are also drovers from the English settlement on the Sound, who, in their little trading-sloops, had muttered good Puritan prayers as they passed through the trials and perils of the "Hel-gat."

There also, in the season, were "elft" (the modern shad) and the water terrapin, whose good qualities were known, even in those days, by the City officials, as testifies Counsellor Van der Donck, who writes, in 1656: "Some persons prepare delicious dishes from the water terrapin, which is luscious food."

At the little dock, or in the canal in Broad street, we may also see canoes of the Marechkawick Indians living between *Nieuw-Amersfoort* and *Breuckelen*, bringing wild turkeys, and quail, and white-headed wild geese, and coots, and whistlers, and blue-bills, and pelicans, and eel-shovelers.

Jan Evertsen Bout, too, is there from "Gamoenepa;" Farmer Verplanck, too, is there from "de Smit's Valey," now Pearl street; and Hermanus Smeeman, from Bergen; and Jan Pietersen, from Nieuw-Haarlem; and George Holmes, the Englishman, from his tobacco plantation at "*Deutle*," now Turtle Bay; and Peter Hartgers, the trader, from the Heeregraft; and Daniel Denton, from Heemstede; and one or two Tappaen Indians from the Hudson River, or a "Sint Sing," with skins of fox and squirrel, or wolf; and perhaps a Raritan or a Hackingsack might be there, with the spoils of the chase, from the Jersey shore; and a Maquas, with beaver skins, from the Valley of the Mohawk. The various little boats and sloops take back, at the close of the day, medicines, Barbadoes rum, called by the Dutch "*Kill-devil*," also muscovado sugar, "*arrack*" for their punch, and, doubtless, some "Olykoeks" and ginger-bread for the little people; and fresh ribbons and caps for Sunday wear; and stout linsey-woolsey stuffs, and perhaps some new pipes, to please old granny in the chimney-corner.

The medium of exchange between buyer and seller, at these ancient markets, was of a various character. Sometimes it was beaver, or other skins; sometimes grain; sometimes Dutch guilders, or stuyvers; but the favorite currency, preferred by both Dutch colonist and Indian, as well as by the English settlers—in fact, the great common basis of trading—was wampum, *Sewan*, or *Sewant*.

The best was made by the Indians on Long Island, or Sewan-hackey. That was rated as the truly genuine currency, and found its way over all the marts of trade then established in North America.

A fathom of wampum, so called, was as much as a man could reach between his outstretched arms, and was equal to about four guilders. Strictly speaking, *Sewant* was the generic name for the money. Wampum was the white, and Suckanhock the black beads, which were double the value of the white. The white was made from the stem or stock of the periwinkle, now seldom found; the black, or purple, from the inside shell of the hard clam. It was made into beads, strung on the sinews of animals, and polished. Three beads of black, or six of white, as a general thing, equaled a Dutch stuyver, or English penny. This was at about *par*, although there were as many fluctuations and commercial panics affecting this currency as we in these days experience with gold coin.

As an illustration of the varied money for the payment of labor at the time, we read of a contract made, in 1655, between Egbert Van Borsum, the Borsum, the ferry man on the Long Island side, under which the carpenters were to be paid 550 guilders, (about $220;) one-third in beaver-skins, one-third in good merchantable wampum, and one-third in good silver coin, and small beer to be drunk during work.

We now come to the *Fort*, pride and glory of New-Amsterdam, emblem of home authority, local manifestation of that great sovereign power, their High Mightinesses the States General—around whose walls the earliest memories of the settlers clustered—on whose bastion floated the flag that recalled the brave Fatherland—before whose walls, on the parade, were drilled the little armies of two or three hundred men that went out to battle—under whose protecting power the young hamlet had nestled, and spread, and grown—that still, even with its few and ancient cannon, and crumbling earth-works, and broken bastions, exposed from the river and commanded by heights within, bade stern defiance to both civilized and savage foe.

The first fort was a mere block-house.

The second fort was commenced in 1633, and constructed of earth-works. It was bounded by the present Bridge, Whitehall, and State streets, and the Bowling green. It had four points or bastions, with no moat outside, but was inclosed with a double row of palisades.

Originally called Fort Amsterdam, under the Dutch; subsequently Fort James, under the Duke of York; changed by Gov. Colve, on the Dutch restoration, to Fort Wilhelm Hendrick; changed by Gov. Andros to Fort James; by Leisler to Fort William; by Sloughter to Fort William Henry; and afterward called Fort George—its nomenclature exhibited the varying fortunes and history of New-Amsterdam.

Several brick and stone dwellings were located within its walls; among them the Governor's brick house, and the church built of stone; a windmill was at one of the bastions, and a high flag-staff, on which the orange, yellow, and blue colors of the "Privileged West India Company" were hoisted when any vessel was seen in the bay.

During the Indian war, brought about by the unwise and aggressive policy of Gov. Kieft, in 1641, the inhabitants fled to the shelter of the Fort, and established their huts as near as possible to the protecting ramparts. These buildings subsequently remained; and grants of land were made to the holders. Thus was formed a portion of the present Pearl street next to Whitehall street, and also a portion of the latter street.

Those were perilous times in the "Manhadoes."

All the farms and exposed habitations about the island were destroyed and their panic-stricken inhabitants were driven into the fort, where the garrison was not over fifty or sixty men.

The plantations about Westchester and Staten Island and the blooming "bouwerijs" on the East River, and on the line of the present Chatham street, and at Hoboken, Hacking, Pavonia, Navisink, and Tappaen, were laid waste, and almost every settlement on the west side of the Highlands was destroyed and the inhabitants slaughtered.

The great dramatic event connected with the history of the fort was its capitulation to the English in 1664, in a time of peace between England and the Netherlands.

Charles II., as is well known, had given a patent of a large territory to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, comprehending Long Island and all the lands and rivers from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay.

In September of 1664, accordingly, while the colony was under the direction of Gov. Stuyvesant, Col. Nicolls, the Deputy Governor appointed to reduce and govern the province for the Duke, with scarcely note of warning, appeared in the bay with a fleet of four ships of nearly 100 guns and a body of 500 regular soldiers, besides seamen. New-Englanders also swelled the invading force, and the services of Long Island settlers and savages were also engaged.

The Dutch colony was quite unprepared to contend with such a force, the fort being in a dilapidated condition, manned by only 250 soldiers, and commanded by hills within pistol shot.

The little garrison accordingly capitulated, with the honors of war, on the 8th of September. The Governor protested against the act, wishing to fight to the last, and exclaiming to the citizens requesting him to surrender, "I had much rather be carried out dead!"

The conclusion of Gov. Stuyvesant's reply to the summons of the English to surrender the town, against which they threatened the miseries of war, is worth recalling:

"As touching," he writes, "the threats in your conclusion, we have nothing to answer, only that we fear nothing but what God, (who is just and merciful,) shall lay upon us, all things being in His gracious disposal; and we may as well be preserved by Him with small forces as by a great army, which makes us to wish you all happiness and prosperity, and recommend *you* to His protection.

My lords, your thrice humble and affectionate servant and friend. P. STUYVESANT."

A dramatic picture suggests itself, representing a part of the English fleet in the bay between the fort and Nutten (now Governor's) Island, with its guns trained against the old fortification, whose flag was flying in the Summer breeze, the other ships landing their troops just below Breuckelen, there combining their forces with the English Militia from New-England, and crossing the river in boat and barge.

The stout old Governor, standing on one of the outer bastions of the fort, an artilleryman, with lighted match, at his side, waited the approach of the invaders. A throng of the notables of the city, Burgomasters, and Schepens, and Burghers, all begging him to surrender, and exhibiting the hopeless condition of New-Amsterdam, "encompassed and hemmed in by enemies," where defense was impossible, and the two Domines Megapolensis, father and son, imploring him not to commence hostilities which must end in destruction, and finally leading him between them, protesting and sorrowful, from the ramparts.

The Dutch soldiers marched out of the old fort, according to the terms of capitulation, with their arms fixed, drums beating, and colors flying, and matches lighted, down Beaver lane to the Water-side, and embarked for Holland. The English flag was hoisted over the fort, which then became *Fort James*, and "*Nieuw Amsterdam*" "*New-York*."

After its surrender to the English the little town settled down, with Dutch stolidity, under its English rulers, whose government was kindly. For eight years it pursued an even course under a Mayor and Aldermen, instead of a *Schout*, *Borgemeesteren*, and *Schepenen*, until, on the war breaking out between the English and the Dutch in 1672, it was retaken by the latter.

New-York thereupon was rechristened by the Dutch Governor Colve "New-Orange." The name of New-Netherland was restored, and the old fort was rechristened Fort "*Wilhelm Hendrick*," in honor of the Prince of Orange.

On the subsequent peace, however, between England and Holland, in 1674, the region of New-Netherland was finally ceded to the English.

Gov. Andros took possession for the Duke and rechristened "New-Amsterdam" as "New-York," and the fort again became "*Fort James*."

The fort was also the scene of stirring events during the times of anarchy when Leisler was Dictator.

Here, with his own hand, the self-constituted Governor had fired one of the fort guns at the King's troops, as they stood on parade, and in a sort of desperate infatuation began to batter the town.

The old fort, during English colonial times, was the scene of Gubernatorial state and show, and here, too, were fired salutes for his Majesty's birthday, and for victory over Frenchman and Spaniard.

The fort was also the scene of stirring events during our Revolutionary period, and changed its flag under the fortunes of war.

At length, when peace had been established in the land, the services of this venerable servant of Bellona were considered no longer necessary by the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty," whose utilitarian spirit, in 1788, caused its final destruction and removal. And now no remnant remains of this ancient structure, that rose with the settlement of our island and saw and shared its changing fortunes.

THE CHURCH.

Situated in the fort was the church, where the purest Calvinism, as determined by the Synod of Dort, was disseminated successively by Domine Michaelius, Domine Bogardus, Domine Backerus, and Domines Megapolensis and Drisius.

The earliest church services of the colony had been held in a spacious room or loft over a horse mill; and religious services were at first conducted by a "*Kranck-besoeker*" or consoler of the sick. This room was replaced by a plain barn-like wooden structure in 1633, situated on the north side of the present Pearl street, near Whitehall.

Under Gov. Kieft the increasing population of the settlement required better accommodations, and the colonists came to the determination that their New-England brethren, who had erected fine meeting-houses in their various settlements, ought not to excel them in this matter.

In 1642, a church edifice was accordingly begun, and placed within the fort for greater security against the attacks of Indians.

The subscriptions for the new church were accomplished during a merry-making at the marriage of a daughter of Domine Bogardus, and the Governor thought wisely that the hilarity incidental to such an occasion would stimulate the generosity of the wedding guests. A chronicle of the time tells us that, after the fourth or fifth round of drinking, his Excellency Gov. Kieft started the subscription with a large sum of guilders, and the rest followed his example and "subscribed richly." "Some of them," says De Vries, a then sojourner at the settlement, "well repented it, but nothing availed to excuse."

This church had twin roofs side by side, and upon the gable end, toward the water, there was a small wooden tower with a bell, which called the good people to their devotions, and was also rung on occasions of warning or rejoicing. There was no clock, but a sun-dial on three sides, and the tower was surmounted by the usual weathercock.

Domine Everardus Bogardus came over in 1633, with the new Gov. Van Twiller. The Domine was a prominent man in those days, next only in importance to the Governor, with whom he was often at loggerheads. Soon after his arrival he was smitten by the attractions of the widow of Roeloff Jansen, then the possessor of a fine farm on the Hudson, and now favorably known to us as Anneke Jans. The Domine led to the hymenial altar that historical personage, of whom we shall have something more to say by and by. The Domine was often in contention with the Governors of the period, and it is recorded, when excited under a difference of opinion with Gov. Van Twiller, to have addressed that functionary as a "Child of the Devil."

Bogardus was continually at swords-point also, with Director Kieft. Kieft charged the Domine with continual intoxication, and a love of strife and slander, and with what must have cut him to the quick, of preaching *stupid* sermons; and sent missives to him of threat and denunciation, and divers orders to show cause why he should not be removed, which orders the Domine treated with open contempt.

The Domine, on the other hand, fulminated against the Governor from the pulpit and elsewhere, and denounced him as a consummate villain; and declared that his (the Domine's) goats were a superior animal to the Director; and boasted, on one occasion, that he would give the Director from the pulpit, on the next Sunday, such a shake as would make them both shudder! Kieft, in retaliation, and to drown the Domine's *anathemas*, would also, at times, have the drum beaten and the cannon discharged from the fort outside the church during service. Those were, indeed, trying times!

The Domine, also, was quite a litigant, and the gossips of the day must have been rarely exercised over their teacups with the details and progress of an action brought by him against Anthony Jansen Van Salee, as husband and guardian of his wife, Grietie, for slandering the Domine's wife. It seems Mrs. Anneke Bogardus had, on one occasion, unpleasantly talked about Mme. Van Salee; whereupon Mme. Van Salee had said that Mme. Bogardus, in passing through a muddy part of the town, had displayed her ankles more than was necessary. Under the judgment of the court, Mme. Van Salee had to make declaration in public, at the sounding of the bell, that she knew the minister to be an honest and a pious man, and that she had lied falsely. She was further condemned to pay costs and three gulden for the poor. This treatment might not be amiss for petty gossips even at the present day.

The Domine, also, was defendant in a slander suit brought against him by Deacon Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, which was of long duration; and the attention of the little town was divided between these stirring events and divers troubles with the New-Haven and Hartford colonies in the east, occurring about the same time. Domnie Bogardus was finally drowned, together with his old opponent, Ex-Director Kieft, they having together sailed in the ship Princes for Holland, which was wrecked off the English coast in 1647.

Domnie Backerus succeeded Domnie Bogardus when Stuyvesant became Governor, in 1647, but left in a year or two, being succeeded by the learned Johannes Megapolensis, with whom was subsequently associated his son Samuel and Domine Drysius.

We may present to ourselves, for a moment, a picture of a congregation of our New-Amsterdam predecessors, gathered together for a morning service in the church in the old fort; Jean Gillesen, the *klink*, or bell-ringer, is lustily pulling at the sonorous little Spanish bell, captured by the Dutch fleet from Porto Rico, whose sounds roll gently o'er hill and meadow, and reach the settlements on the Long Island shore. The morning sun is shining brightly over the bay, which glistens through the trees that are scattered over the verdant field that rolls between the bay and the fort, while the cottages, with their high-peaked roofs, and the windmill by the fort, and a few sheep grazing in the distance, give a varied aspect to the peaceful scene. All labor has ceased, the song even of birds seems hushed; and the calm repose of the Sabbath seems to pervade the very air, and gives to nature an additional serenity and repose. The neatly-clad people, in family groups, slowly and sedately wend their way through road and rural lane to the house of worship—some on foot, others on horseback or in vehicles, some landing in boats from distant settlements or neighboring farms on either river.

Nicassius De Sille, the city "*Schout*," accompanied by Hendrick Van Bommel, the town-crier, is going his rounds to see that all is quiet and conformed to the sacredness of the day; to keep the lazy Indians and negroes from fighting or gaming, and the tapsters from selling liquor. In front and on the side of the fort is a concourse of wagons and horses; some animals let loose to graze on the hill-side that ran toward the water; others drinking from the trough supplied by the well before the fort; others cared for by the negro slave boys, who, proud of their charge, walked them to and fro, and occasionally take a sly ride from a complaisant animal.

Now, preceded by old Claes Van Elsland, the Marshal of the Council, (who also fulfilled the functions of sexton and dog-whipper,) and marching between the bowing people up the aisle, we behold him whose presence represents the "High and Mighty Lords, the States-General of the United Netherlands, His Highness of Orange, and the Noble Lords the Managers of the privileged West India Company"—no less a personage, in fact, walking with a cane, sturdy and erect, in spite of his wooden leg, than his Excellency *De Heer Directeur Generael Petrus Stuyvesant*, Govenor of Nieuw-Nederland, accompanied by his wife, the Lady Judith, walking stately and prim, as becomes her position as wife of the great Director; and by her side old Dr. Johannes de la Montagnie, Ex-Councillor, and now Vice Director at Fort Orange, (Albany,) who has come down on a visit to talk about state affairs.

Following the Governor is the Provincial Secretary, Cornelius Van Ruyven, and his wife, Hildegonde, a daughter of Domine Megapolensis; and here are the "most worshipful, most prudent, and very discreet," their mightinesses the Burgomasters and Schepens of New-Amsterdam, answering to what are now the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen. Preceding them to their official pew, with their velvet cushions brought from the Stad Huys, or City Hall, is old Matthew de Vos, the Town Marshal.

Walking in portly dignity are the Burgomasters, Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt and Paulus Leedersen Vandiegrist; and the most worshipful Schepens, Cornelius Steenwyck, Johannes de Peyster, Peter Wolfersen Van Couwenhoven, Isaac de Forest and Jacob Strycker.

Following them we observe Allard Anthony and Isaac Bedlow, the prosperous traders; and Joannes de Witt, the miller and flour merchant; and Dr. Hans Kierstede, with his wife Sara, who was a daughter of Mrs. Anneke Jans Bogardus. And here is Mme. Cornelia de Peyster, wife of the Schepen, with her golden-clasped psalm-book hanging from her arm by its golden chain; and the wealthy fur trader, Peter Rudolphus de Vries, and Margaretta Hardenbrook, his bride, who, four years later, married the lively young carpenter, Frederick Phillipse, he, who a few years later became also Lord of Phillipse Manor, on the Hudson, by the Pocantico Creek or Mill River, just above Tarrytown. And there was the great English merchant, John Dervall, and his handsome wife Katherina, the daughter of Burgomaster Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, which lady, in after time, also became a wife of and brought a large fortune to the same lucky Mr. Frederick Phillipse, who then sat humbly in the back benches, little dreaming of the good fortune that was awaiting him by his marriage with the neighboring two rich widows. And here is the substantial merchant, Jeronimus Ebbing, and the widow de Huller, to whom he was betrothed, daughter of old Johannes de Laet, one of the original proprietors of Rensselaerswyck; and Mme. Margaretta de Riemer, formerly Gravenraedt, just married to Schepen Cornelius Steenwyck; and Mrs. Catherine de Boogh Beekman, daughter of Capt. De Boogh, then running the smartest craft on the river, which Mrs. Catherine was married to Wilhelmus Beekman, Director on South River. And here is the widow of the late Secretary, Cornelius Van Tienhoven, whose hat and cane had been found in the North River, which was the last seen of the most unpopular man in Nieuw-Amsterdam.

Now enters Mrs. Elizabeth Backer, formerly Van Es, the great fur trader on the Heere-graeft, followed by her little slave boy, Toby, carrying her New Testament with silver clasps.

And here, also, is the young Baronet, Sir Henry Moody, son of Lady Deborah Moody from "*Gravesende*," she who left the Massachusetts colony because of her views on infant baptism, and who had twice defended her house against savages in the troublous times.

And come also to hear the Domine are some of the Van Curlers and Gerritsens and Wolfertsens and Stryckers, from New-Amersfoordt (Flatlands,) and the Snedekors and Elbertsens and Van Hattems, from "*Vlackebosh*" or *Midwout*, (Flatbush,) and old Lubbertsen Vanderbeck from *Breuckelen*, and Rapelljes and Duryees and Cershous, from the *Waalboght*.

And then follow the rest of the good citizens of the place, both those of the great and the small citizenship, the "*Groote Burgerrecht*" and the "*Kleine Burgerrecht*"—Dirck Van Schelluyne the notary, Vanderspiegle the baker, whose two little girls subsequently married, one a DeForest, and other Rip Van Dam, the Colonial Lieutenant Governor; and burly Burger Jorisen, the patriotic blacksmith from Hanover square, the last man, five years later, to advocate resistance to the English, and who abandoned the City in disgust after the surrender.

And then Pieter Cornelius Vanderveer and Mrs. Elsje, his wife, the daughter of the great merchant, Govert Lockermans, which Mrs. Elsje subsequently married the unfortunate Jacob Leisler. Behind Mrs. Vanderveer were here lively sisters, Marritje and Jannetje, and near by, casting sheep's-eyes at the former, was Master Balthasar Bayard, whom she subsequently married.

After the Domine's exhortation was finished, and a prayer from Domine Drysius, and a psalm had been sung, led by Harmanus Van Hoboken, the schoolmaster and "*Zieken-trooster*," or choir-leader, whose voice the widow Marritje Pieters particularly admired, the members of the congregation wended their way over street and path and meadow to their respective homes.

The ladies doffed their Sunday finery and set to work in hearty preparation of the noontide meal.

The last we hear of the old church is the finding of the stone which had been placed, when it was building, over the door in front. The *New-York Magazine*, in 1790, records the finding of this venerable relic in these words:

"June 23. On Monday last, in digging away the foundation of the fort, in this City, a square stone was found among the ruins of a chapel, (which formerly stood in the fort,) with the following Dutch inscription on it: '*An. Do. M.D.CXLII. W. Kieft. Dr. Gr. Heeft de Gemeenten dese Tempel doen Bouwen.*' In English: 'A. D. 1642. Wm. Kieft, Director General, hath the Commonalty caused to build this temple.'"

This stone was removed, it is reported, to the Reformed Dutch Church in Garden street, now Exchange place, where it was destroyed in the great fire of 1835.

Quitting the Fort and the *Marckvelt*, we proceed down the rest of the modern Whitehall street, a part of which was included in the *Marckvelt*.

A part of Whitehall, north of Stone, was also subsequently called "*Beurs straat*," or *Purse* street.

On this street stood the Governor's house, built of stone, by Stuyvesant, and called, under the English, the *Whitehall*, which gave the modern name to the street. The grounds extended to the river, where was a dock, to which was moored the Gubernatorial state barge.

Crossing Whitehall is Stone street. This street, between Broad and Whitehall, was originally "*Brouwer straat*;" between Broad and Hanover square, and up Pearl to Wall, it was called "*Hoogh straat*," High street, also "the road to the ferry," it being the nearest direct route from the Fort to the Long Island ferry. The roadway thus made to the ferry was the origin of this street.

The ferry road was continued through Hanover square and Pearl street to about the present Peck slip, where were the primitive boats of the ferry of those days.

On *Brouwer straat* lived many of the most prosperous citizens. Several breweries there gave its name to the street.

We now come to Bridge street, which was the second street laid out or occupied as such. This street was called "*De Brugh straat*," or Bridge street, from its leading from the Fort to the bridge across the canal, which ran through Broad street.

Winckel street lay parallel to Whitehall, between the present Pearl and Bridge streets. On this Winckel street, or *Shop* street, were five substantial stone storehouses, belonging to the Dutch West India Company. This street has now disappeared, there being no thoroughfare to represent it.

We next come to what is the present Pearl street. Pearl street formed the original bank of the East River—Water, Front, and South streets having been all subsequently reclaimed and built. Here was the first settlement; and some thirty or forty little bark or wood houses, clustered along the bank of the river south-east of the Fort, were the nucleus of this great City.

Between Whitehall and Broad streets, Pearl street was called the Strand, "*T' Water*," or at "the water-side." A portion of this street, between State and Whitehall, was also called "*Paerel straat*."

Between Broad street and Hanover square it was known as at the East River; also "*De Waal*," being so called from a wall or siding of boards to protect the street from the washing of the tide.

On Pearl street, between Broad and Whitehall, in the vicinity of the landing-place, were the residences of the principal traders and merchants.

The old "*Stadt-huys*" or City Hall, formerly the City Tavern, stood on the present north-west corner of Pearl and Coenties alley. It had a cupola and a bell, which was rung on great occasions, and for the sessions of the Burgomasters and Schepens, and on publication of new laws.

This old "*Stadt-huys*" was sold at auction in 1699, and the new City Hall erected about 1698, under the English rule, on Wall street at the head of Broad.

The report of a trial held in the old "*Stadt-huys*," before the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, has come down to us. It exhibits the original and primitive manner in which legal points were raised and justice dispensed, in that early time.

Jan Haeckins was plaintiff and Jacob Van Couwenhoven defendant. An abstract of the report reads thus: The plaintiff demands pay from defendant for certain beer sold according to contract. The defendant says the beer is bad. Plaintiff denies that the beer is bad, and asks whether people would buy it if it were not good? He further insists that the beer is of good quality, and such as is made for exportation. Couwenhoven denies this, and requests that after the rising of the bench the Court may come over and try the beer, and then decide. The parties having been heard, *it is ordered* that after the meeting breaks up the *beer shall be tried*; and if good, then Couwenhoven shall make payment according to the obligation; if otherwise, the plaintiff shall make deduction.

Near the junction of the modern Pearl street and Stone street, was what was then known as Burger Jorisen's path, or Burgher's path, in the vicinity of the present Old Slip, so called after the sturdy blacksmith who lived there.

We next in our peregrinations come to Broad street.

Broad street was called "*de Heere graft*" and "*Breede graft*," also the Common Ditch.

Above Beaver street Broad street was "*de Prince graft*," and ran into the "*Schaep waytie*," or sheep pasture before spoken of.

Our Dutch ancestors, of course, were not happy without a canal, and accordingly a miniature one was easily arranged out of the Broad street ditch; a little estuary also ran in there from the bay. The ditch or canal ran up beyond Beaver street, and also branched to the west, into Beaver street. Its sides were planked in about the year 1657.

Up this canal were rowed and fastened the boats from the farms and market gardens on the opposite shores of Long Island, and the *Bouweries*, on the East and North Rivers.

The ditch in Broad street was not filled until after the English occupation in 1676.

We now come to the modern William street.

William street, below Wall to Pearl, was "*Smee Straat*," afterward Smith street.

South William street was formerly "*Slyck Steeghie*" or "Dirty Lane," subsequently "Mill Street lane;" there being a mill erected in the lane, which was originally a *cul de sac*, leading from Broad street to the mill.

We have now again reached Wall street, at the foot of which is the *Water poort* or Water gate, closed at bell-ringing at 9 in the evening, and opened at sunrise.

We may for a moment picture to ourselves an assemblage of the good people of New-Amsterdam, gathered together at the widow Mietje Wessels' tavern on Pearl street, near Broad, on the celebration of some festival day, say that of their patron, Saint Nicholas, on the 6th of December, or a celebration of the "*Nieuw Jaar*," or New Year.

The assemblage embraces all classes of the citizens. The distinctions of wealth and rank are not drawn so sharply as in larger communities, but a sympathy of interests and of dangers binds together the little settlement, gives stronger ties to fellowship, and produces a comparative social equality.

The oil lamps and the dipped candles are flickering gaily from the snowy whitewashed walls of Mme. Wessels' large assembly-room, and the fresh sand is arranged in gay festoons around the well-scraped floor, carefully prepared by the widow's daughters, Jannetje and Hendrickje. Old Mingo, the Governor's black slave, who has been lent for the occasion, is tuning his fiddle for the dance; while on benches around the room sit many of the dignitaries and high officials of the settlement.

We take a glance at the gentle sex as it assembles. We see complexions fair, features regular, and countenance placid—the invidious might call it somewhat inanimate.

The figure is not tall, but healthy and generous. Nature is allowed to have her sway, without unseemly pressure or restriction.

The hair is bound close to the head with a small cap on the back, leaving the dainty ear exposed with its ponderous gold or silver earrings. Large plates of thin gold project from each side of the forehead, and in some cases there is a plate in the middle.

Necklaces, too, hang around many a snowy neck, and at the sides of some hang embroidered purses, with silver ornaments and chain.

Gowns of thick silk, heavily embroidered, with waists of a rotundity that would startle a modern Venus, incase forms that though substantial are agile in the dance, as the glowing and shiny faces, after the active capering then in vogue, amply attest.

Some wear short petticoats, of fine blue or scarlet cloth, or of some gay striped design. Coat-tails, of a darker hue, project in the rear, and colored hose, with lively clocks on the side, incase limbs which attest the solid charms that result from health and exercise.

Some of the more elegant dancers wear petticoats of quilted silk, of varied hue, embroidered with filagree in silver or in gold.

The elderly ladies have about the head the crape or tartanet *samare* then in vogue.

The gentlemen appear in homespun, serge, or kersey, or colored cloth; some in velvet or silk breeches, and coat flowered with silver, with, perhaps, gold or silver buttons, and lace neck-cloths, and silken stockings; shoes with buckles of copper or silver, as suits the wearer's taste or means; and some with steel or silver-handled sword hanging by the side.

Among the young *Jufers* or misses, we notice Margrietje Van Cortlandt, subsequently Mrs. Jeremias Van Rensselaer, daughter of the notable burgomaster, Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, who is walking with becoming dignity about the room, with his little boy Johannes.

We notice, also, Capt. Martin, Cregrier's pretty daughters, *Lysbeth* and *Tryntje*, with their young brother Frans, who has proudly on his arm Miss Walburg de Silla, with whom the bans had just been published.

Further on is De Heer Dirck Van Cleef, the prosperous trader, and his wife Geesje, and their two little people from the Cingel, the little girl in a mob-cap and long earrings, and the little boy in knee-breeches and silver-buckled shoes.

And there is the fine lady of the day, Mme. Ann Bayard Verlett, wife of Capt. Nikolaes Verlett, formerly Ann Stuyvesant, a relative of the Governor, and her three sons, Balthazar, Pieter, and Nikolaes, by her first husband, Samuel Bayard, all of whom became famous men during the English colonial times.

With Mme. Bayard is her relative, the beautiful Judith Verlett, who, a few years later, when visiting Hartford, was arrested as a witch, and only delivered from the clutches of the malignant Puritans by the earnest action of the Governor. [illegible] her witchery is exerted upon her attendant swain, Master Nikolaes Bayard, whom she subsequently married.

Walking with some dignity of the day, is the proud *Jufvrouw* Annetje Van Slaghboom, Arent Van Corlaer's wife, who assumed her former name to show her descent, as being of the house of the Slaghbooms.

Talking with the bride, Mrs. Domine Drysius, we behold Domine Johannes Megapolensis and his wife, Mrs. [illegible], and there too is her son Samuel, the young Domine, who has just graduated with honor at Harvard University, and her other sons, Dirck and Jan, and there, too, is her daughter, Hillegond, carrying her head pretty high, for she is married to [illegible] Cornelius Van Ruyven, the Colonial Secretary.

And there is the elegant Margareta De Riemer, now the bride of Cornelis Steenwyck, the rich merchant; and young Wilhelm Bogardus, a son of the late Domine, walking proudly with Miss Wyntie Sybrants [illegible] the bonds of matrimony.

And there is the Don Giovanni of the period, Gelyyn Verplanck, who, after many scrapes, finally was permanently captured by the fascinations of Hendrickje, daughter of Mme. Wessels, then a young miss of about fifteen.

Here also is Jufvrouw Van Der Donck, widow of Adrian Vander Donck, the Patroon, or feudal chief of the colony of Colen Donck, between the Hudson and Zaag-Kill, or Saw-mill Creek, who, from his Dutch appellation, or [illegible] of the "*Jonker*," gave its appellation to the modern Yonkers.

And there is Hendrick De Meyer and his wife, Lydia, she that was a Van Dyck, daughter of the rich *Schout Fiskaal*, Van Dyck, and at whose wedding it was said a disappointed lover, young De Haas, took the lucky bridegroom by the throat, and would have strangled him had the guests not interfered.

Leaning on the arm of Jacob Steendam, the New-Amsterdam poet, [illegible] De Sille, the [illegible] recorded phenomenon of that kind in New-Amsterdam.

And here, too, is Mrs. Dr. Hans Kierstedt from the Waterside, and her pretty girl Blandina, and near them Master Pieter Bayard, who afterward married the fair Blandina.

And there were the lively young fellows, Stoffel Hooglandt and Jan Ter Bosch, and also Conraedt or Coentie Ten Eyck, the tanner, on the *Heere graft*, who gave his name to Coenties slip.

Dancing lively [illegible] are some of the young girls and belles of the period—Gysbertje Hermans, and Tryntje Kip, and Maretje Van Hoorn, and Geertruyd Wyngaerdt, and Jannetje Hillebrants, Magdaleentje Van Tellickhuysen, and Belietje Plettenburg; all then buxom and palpitating with life and joy, now vanished and numbered with the army of the past. With them, too, is the stately Judith Isendoorn, who soon after fell captive to the classic wooing of Aegidius Luyck, the Latin schoolmaster.

Here is bluff Thomas Hall, the English farmer, from the "*Smits valley*," near Beekman street, and Evert Duyckinck and his wife Hendrickje, and Johannes Pietersen Van Brugh, from the Hoogh Straat, the latter of whom married a daughter of Mrs. Domine Bogardus.

There, also, walking about in uniform, with a proud beauty on either arm, is the redoubtable commander, Ensign Dirck Smith. He who, with a dozen men, had marched through the then *terra incognita* down to the South or Delaware River to capture a Swedish ship; who, with a little garrison of fifty men, had defended the village of Esopus from the Indians, and had stood a three weeks' siege in the stockades, and who afterward fought his way through the woods and took an Indian fort nine miles inland, just north of Esopus, and made the great Indian chief [illegible] to bite the dust.

And there were the three bachelors Balthazar De Haert, Jan Van Cortlandt, and Jacobus Kip, and Johannes Nevius, the Clerk of the court; and also Carl Van Brugh, the company's "Opper Koopman," or chief commissary.

And Jacob Melyn, son of the former Patroon of Staten Island; and many more of the lads and lasses of the time who we may not further particularize.

And there were solid rounds of beef, and pork, and venison, and *sapaen* and oysters, and *Oly-Koecken* and *Pannie-Koecken* in variety.

And there was Antigua rum and brandy punch, and Fiall, Passado, and Madeira wines, and other strong potations that suited the stamina of the time—and kept off the cold of the wintry walk or drive.

The revel, which began at 5, was finished by 9—when Capt. De Pes with his rattle-watch began to go the rounds, and there was a putting on of woolen and cloth wrappers, and "rain cloths," and yellow and red "love hoods," through which peered roguish eyes that then invited some enterprising Jan or Dirck to take a New-Year's *smack* on the home drive to the *Bouwerie*—and soon the guests were gone, the lights out, and the full moon shone down on the glistening snow, piled on high-peaked roof, and weather-cock, and arms of gigantic windmill that stood like sentinel over the sleeping town, with no noise to break the silence o' the night, save its creaking arms as they moaned under the blasts from the bay. Swinging in the moonlight, too, was the sign at the Widow Litschoe's tavern, on the water side, facing the East River, where had been another party of a different character.

There—playing draughts and enveloped in smoky clouds, drinking capacious potations to his Mightiness of Orange and *de Heer Directeur*, and confusion to the red men and Spaniards, and swearing big oaths of valor—had been Hendrick the smith from *Brugh-Straat*, and Jacob Schaafbanck the jailor, Albert Pietersen the trumpeter, and Hendrick Henderson the drummer, from Smee street, and little Jan Jansen Busch the tailor; which latter, being too noisy in his demonstrations and pugnacious in his mode of argument, Hendrick Van Bommel and Jan Jansen Van Langstraat, two of the night-watch, were carrying off, kicking and roaring, to the jail-room in the *Stadt-huys*, there to finish the evening's amusements until he could resume his wonted phlegm.

Outside of the city walls there were various localities of interest, but time will not allow more than a hasty glance at a few of them.

Beyond the "*Water-poort*" and city palisades, Pearl street was continued along the shore, and bore the name, up to about Peck slip, of the "*Smit's Valley*" *vley*, or valley.

At about the foot of Peck slip was the ferry to Long Island, where the passenger, if he desired to cross, blew the horn hanging there to summon William Jansen, the ferryman, who, for about three stivers, or half a cent, would take him over the stream.

Outside of the City palisades, beyond Wall street, Broadway was called the "*Heere-Wegh*."

Beyond Wall street was the "*Maagde-Padtje*," or the Maiden Path, which nomenclature was changed to Green lane or Maiden lane about 1690.

This lane was, under our Dutch ancestors, a rural shady walk, with a rivulet running through it, and sloping hills on either side, from one of which looked down Jan Vinge's windmill, on the Damen farm, just north of Wall street.

South of the Maiden lane stretched the "*Klaaver Waytie*," or pasture-field of clover, belonging to the Jan Jansen Damen farm; and near by, a little cascade, formed from living streams, fell through the foliage over the rocks, and delighted the eye of the poet or lover of the period as he roamed amid these then sequestered shades.

We pass Vandercliffe's orchard and *Gouwenberg* Hill, on part of the present Pearl, Cliff, and John streets, then a favorite place of resort for the citizen on sultry Summer afternoons. There he might rest, fanned by breezes from the bay, and overlooking the romantic wooded shores on the opposite side of the river, and refreshed by a little stream that came singing down its rocky bed along the present line of Gold street.

We pass also *Bestevaers Kreupel bosch* or *Kripple Bush*, since Beekman's Swamp, covering parts of Ferry, Gold, Frankfort, and adjacent streets, and arrive at the Park, in those days called the "*Vlacke*," the Flat, or the Commons.

On one side of this passed the main highway leading out of the town to the Bouweries, afterward known as the Post road to Boston.

To this Common the cows of the inhabitants were driven from the City by Gabriel Carpsey, the herdsman, who, as he passed along Broadway, Pearl street, and Maiden lane, blew his horn, and collected the cattle to be pastured, which came out lowing from their various inclosures. On his return along those streets each respective cow, knowing her home, stood at the gate until admitted, the herdsman again blowing his horn to notify the owner to receive his docile animal.

Passing the corner of Chatham and Duane, we come to the fresh-water pond or lake, called the *Kaelck-hoeck*, in subsequent days corrupted into the Colleck, or Collect.

This pond was very deep, one of the most romantic spots on the island, and a favorite resort for the angler and the pleasure-seeker.

Where the "Tombs" now looks grimly down on noisome Centre street, there was presented in those days a charming sylvan scene. Lofty hills, clad with verdure and rich with varied foliage, surround the clear waters of the lake, which was fed by rivulets that flowed in through groves fragrant with flowers and musical with the song of birds. Little pleasure-houses were placed upon the banks and shore, and fairy-like boats skimmed the pellucid waters.

Here the angler pursued his gentle sport, and here the lover of nature came from the busy haunts below, and found repose and solace amid the peaceful scene.

On this pond, in 1796, then sixty feet deep, John Fitch paddled, to the admiration of the gazing multitudes, his little experimental steamer, about eighteen feet long.

North of the lake stretched the range of marsh land, which it was subsequently found necessary to drain through Canal street.

From the Kalck pond a little sparkling fresh-water stream, called the "Ould Kill," or the "Varsch Water," or fresh water, ran over Wolfert's meadow, which covered the present Roosevelt street, and emptied into the East River at foot of James street, which stream was covered by a bridge at the junction of Roosevelt and Chatham streets, in English times called the Kissing Bridge—so called because a certain salute was claimed there by enterprising travelers from their complacent companions.

Near this was the celebrated tea-water pump, whose water was subsequently carried in carts about the City, within the memory of many here.

North of the Kalck Hoeck pond was land called the *Werpoes*, originally granted to Augustine Heermans, in 1651—about fifty acres—and for a time a plantation for old negroes.

In 1644 the woods were partially cleared between this plantation and the great Bouwery, where was afterward Gov. Stuyvesant's house, between the present Second and Third avenues and Tenth and Eleventh streets, about 125 feet west of St. Mark's Church.

There were five other boweries or farms that had belonged to the company between the Chatham square and Stuyvesant's Bouwerie, that were sold to various individuals.

The above farms were devastated by the Indians in 1655, but subsequently houses were again built on them, and the Bouwery road was established, running at first through dense woods.

We read of one Jansen, about this time, asking to be released from his tenancy of land near the Bouwery, "as he had two miles to ride through a dense forest."

On the west side of Broadway, between Fulton and a line between Chambers and Warren streets, and extending to the North River, was the West India Company's farm, subsequently confiscated by the English, afterward known as the Duke's and King's Farm, and by the crown ceded to Trinity Church.

North of it was the Domine's farm or Bouwery. This is the domain of Mrs. Anneke Jans or Jansen—as has been humorously said, "One of the few immortal names that were not born to die."

This lady was born in Holland, and came over early; her first husband was one Roeloff Jansen, a superintendent at Rensselaerwyck, who subsequently came to New-Amsterdam. On the decease of Jansen the fair widow was persuaded to re-enter the bonds of Hymen by Domine Everardus Bogardus. Subsequently, on the Domine's decease, the widow went to Albany, and died there in 1663.

She had eight children, four under the first and four by the second marriage.

Her will is at Albany, dated 29th January, 1663, by which she leaves to her children and grandchildren all her real estate in equal shares, with a prior charge of 1,000 guilders in favor of the children of the first marriage, out of the proceeds of their father's place, viz.: a certain farm on Manhattan Island, bounded on the North River.

This farm had originally been conveyed by Gov. Van Twiller to Roeloff Jansen. It was confirmed to Mrs. Anneke subsequently by a grant given by Stuyvesant in 1654, and was again confirmed in 1667 by the first English Governor, Nicolls.

The farm consisted of about sixty-two acres, running on Broadway from Warren to Duane; it then left Broadway on a north-west course, and ran north along the river. It commonly went by the name of the Domine's Bowery, the upper part above Canal being called the Domine's Hook.

A majority of the heirs, after Mrs. Anneke Jans Bogardus' decease, about the year 1670, made a conveyance of the tract to Governor Lovelace, whose interest in the same was subsequently confiscated for debt by Governor Andros, under orders from the Duke. It was then called the Duke's farm, and was subsequently granted to Trinity Church by Queen Ann.

The claim of the heirs who did not join in the transfer of the property, and their descendants, has been asserted at different times down to the present day, and a right of escheat has also been claimed as against Trinity Church in favor of the State.

The heirs claim that the grant of the tract by Queen Ann to the church was invalid, inasmuch as the Crown had no title to their portion of it.

The first suit we read of was brought by Cornelius Brower, one of the heirs, in 1750, in which he was nonsuited, and in 1760 a verdict was rendered against him; and for the rest of the century in the newspapers of the time, are to be found notices of meetings of the heirs for the assertion of their claims.

In 1807 suit was brought by one Col. Malcolm; one in 1830, by three of the heirs; and other suits in 1834 and in 1847, and also since that date, which all resulted in favor of the church.

We subsequently read of private meetings and mass-meetings at different times of these irrepressible heirs, who are now daily increasing in geometrical proportion.

At one of the last grand meetings in 1868, in Philadelphia, delegates were present from five States, and upward of 2,600 heirs were represented, and bonds were issued to pay expenses.

A suit, I believe, is now being prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States, for this circuit, to recover this ancient piece of swamp pasturage, which now is worth many millions, but at one time is stated to have been leased for the annual rent of two hogs.

The Church title is not, as is alleged by the heirs, placed upon the deed from a majority of the heirs in 1670 to the English Governor Lovelace, but upon the grant to the Church by Queen Ann in 1705, and a continuous and open adverse occupancy and possession by the Church, since that time, which possession under a claim of title has made, it is asserted, an indefeasible title.

The heirs in their litigation meet the defense of adverse possession—which, by law, in twenty years ripens into title—by the plea that Trinity Church does not hold adversely, but merely by a possessorship as tenant in common under the deed to Lovelace by a part of the heirs; and claim the well-known principle of law that one tenant in common holds for the joint benefit of his co-tenants and cannot hold adversely.

North of the Dominie's Bouwerie was an extensive swamp, and north of that the tract known to antiquarians as "*Old Jan's land*;" being the land of old Jan Celes, a settler from New-England in 1635.

Time will not allow me further to pursue my sketch of the people and places of this our earlier period.

A period which seems to increase in interest as it recedes into the past.

Recent historians have brought forward prominently the courage, the patriotism, and the worth of the Batavian people, coworkers with the Anglo-Saxon in vindicating human rights and extending the area of liberty.

A people, it has been remarked, whose country, created in the midst of marshes, had no solid foundation except in the wisdom of her rulers and the untiring industry of her people.

A people whose learning has given to science discoveries that have proved of lasting benefit to humanity.

A people whose patriotism overwhelmed their land with the floods of ocean to keep it from invasion, and whose courage has never given way under oppression or defeat.

A people who, emerging triumphant from the bloody struggle which for nearly half a century had taxed their life and their resources, established public schools, and gave to Europe freedom of education, of conscience and religion.

A people whose country, in the face of the inhumanity and intolerance of the time, was, like the Jewish altar, an asylum for the persecuted and oppressed; and which, says Michelet, was the bulwark, the universal refuge and salvation, humanly speaking, of the human race.

While New-England was burning witches and torturing Quakers, New-Netherland was free from delusion, and received within its borders ministrants of every creed.

When Stuyvesant, subsequently, began to prosecute the Quaker, his hand was checked. When, also, he made proclamation against outside preaching or conventicles, except in conformity with the Synod of Dort, under a heavy penalty, he was sternly rebuked by his directors.

On one occasion we read that he sought to coerce the Quakers at Flushing to his ideas of worship, and arrested and transported to Holland one of their principal men, John Bowne. The latter, on appeal to the Home Government, returned in 1663, bearing a letter to the Governor from the Dutch authorities, re-establishing tolerance in matters of religious opinion, in these memorable words: "The consciences of men ought to be free and unshackled so long as they continue moderate, peaceable, inoffensive, and not hostile to Government. Such have been the maxims of prudence and toleration by which the magistrates of this City, Amsterdam, have been governed; and the consequences have been that the oppressed and persecuted from every country have found among us asylum from distress. Follow in the same steps and you will be blessed."

Such were the noble words of this noble land, in opposition to the policy of countries that hid the light of science in dungeons—that governed through the judgments of the inquisition, and guided minds by the terrors of the sword, the scourge, and the anathema.

I cannot close this allusion to this people, great in all qualities that make a nation, without a reference to the preamble of their notable Declaration of Independence of the Spaniard—issued 1651—the prototype of our own charter of freedom. A portion of their declaration reads as follows: "The States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, to all who shall see or read these presents, greeting: *Whereas*, It is notorious to every one that the Prince of a country is established by God as a sovereign chief of his subjects to defend and preserve them from all injuries, oppressions, and violences. * * * And when he does not do this, but instead of defending his subjects, seeks to oppress them, and deprive them of their privileges and ancient customs, and to command them and use them as slaves, he ought not to be deemed a Prince but a tyrant; and as such his subjects, according to right and reason, can no longer recognize him as their Prince. * * * But they can abandon him, and choose another in his place as chief and lord to defend them."

I wonder, Mr. President, in view of this nationality, which is part of our own, which is sympathetic with us in all that constitutes greatness and virtue in nations, which is part and parcel of our history and of our blood—I wonder, I say, that while the flags of St. Patrick and St. George, on the festal days of those Saints, flaunt their folds over the City Hall and public edifices, that on the festal day of St. Nicholas no banner is seen to recall our ancient historic time.

It is sad to reflect that there is not a thing left to mark the site of this ancient town, with the exception of the little slender scion of the pear tree, that has shivered through the wintry blasts and is now dying, at the corner of the Third avenue and Thirteenth street, whilom the site of a part of the Bouwery of Governor Stuyvesant.

In Europe each locality preserves with a religious care all remnants of its early history.

But here, Time's effacing fingers, assisted by the inroads of "speculation" and finance, that know no law higher than *gain*, have swept away all visible memento of the past.

Nieuw Amsterdam has vanished. The names of some of the old settlers and denizens, preserved in those of their descendants, and a few old records in the City and State archives, are the only tangible proofs of even the existence of the old Dominion.

The quaint little city has passed into history.

The once busy and hardy people have left no trace of their active and earnest life; and even their graveyard has been built over and buried from human contemplation.

I have thus, Mr. President, endeavored to fulfill my attempt to present, in a manner, perhaps, too familiar for the gravity of this body, a review or sketch of our old City in its primeval days, and to group together some of the personages, both notable and humble, who preceded us in the occupation of our island.

I have presented you little that is new, little that is not due to the researches of your local antiquarians, at the head of whom is our respected member, Dr. O'Callaghan.

But it seems as if this association, in the midst of its more prominently useful researches, would do well, at times, to review the incidents of the lives and places of abode of the grave, persevering, just men that preceded us; to endeavor to keep up a public interest in this, the most interesting, period of our local history; and to hold up to succeeding generations the trials, the courage, the industry, and the virtues of our Dutch ancestors.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT MANHATTAN SQUARE YESTERDAY—ADDRESSES BY GOV. DIX, R. L. STUART, H. G. STEBBINS, AND PROF. HENRY.

The corner-stone of the new fire-proof building, which is being erected for the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History by the Department of Public Parks, was laid yesterday by President Grant. The building, a detailed description of which was lately published in THE TIMES, is located in Manhattan square, which is divided from Central Park by Eighth avenue. Its style of architecture will be Venetian Gothic. That portion of the building which is now in process of erection will only form a part of a quadrangle contemplated in the plans of the architects. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the edifice yesterday was quite an imposing one. Outside the éclat given to the proceedings by the part taken in them by the President and Governor of the State, and by the presence of several members of the Cabinet, it was manifestly an occasion of general interest. The weather being delightfully fine, the site of the building was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who were present at the invitation of the Trustees. The arrangements were as complete as possible under the circumstances. Seats were provided for all the invited guests, who were also bidden at the conclusion of the ceremony to a complimentary reception at the rooms of the museum in the arsenal building, Central Park. The ground on which the museum is being built was connected with the park by a temporary bridge, and so most of the persons present took their way by that agreeable pleasure ground rather than by the Eighth avenue route. Outside the building there was a large concourse of people who were interested spectators of the ceremonies of the occasion. Of course, flags were flying in abundance, and as there would be a certain incompleteness in the proceedings without music, that necessary element of all pageants and displays was furnished by Dodworth's Band. By the time the President arrived, (shortly after 4 o'clock,) the dais was quite crowded. The President was accompanied by Secretaries Fish, Robeson, and Belknap, and Gen. Babcock. Gov. Dix arrived shortly afterward. Mayor Havemeyer was also in attendance. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Potter, President Barnard, of Columbia College, Prof. Henry, Prof. Lerdy, Prof. Lecomte, Prof. Guyot, Robert L. Stuart, Wm. A. Haines, Theo. Roosevelt, Wm. T. Blodgett, Howard Potter, Robert L. Lenox, Robert Colgate, Benjamin H. Field, Hon. H. G. Stebbins, Adrian Iselin, Andrew H. Green, Morris K. Jesup, D. Jackson Stewart, J. Pierpont Morgan, Percy R. Pyne, John B. Trevor, James M. Constable, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph W. Drexel, Frederick W. Stevens, and Charles Lanier were also among those present.

The order of exercises included an invocation, or prayer, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, and address, on the part of the Trustees, by Mr. Robert L. Stuart, President of the museum; addresses by Hon. H. G. Stebbins, President of the Department of Parks; by Gov. Dix; by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, and the laying of the corner-stone by President Grant. Mr. Stuart, in speaking on behalf of the Trustees, took occasion to relate the course of events which had brought the undertaking to its present advancement, and acknowledged the wise forethought of the Park Commission, we reserving for the future use of the Museum the remainder of Manhattan square, as a provision which would provide amply for its continued growth. The presence of the President of the United States he interpreted as an earnest of that public interest which was necessary to sustain the undertaking. From the friendly sanction of the Governor he was led to expect the countenance of this State to support this institution, which had been founded by its bounty. Hon. H. G. Stebbins, President of the Department of Public Parks, in speaking on behalf of the Department, confined himself for the most part to an address which had been prepared by Mr. Wales, who was President of the Park Commission when the arrangements for the celebration of the ceremony were in progress. Mr. Wales' address gave an account of the inception and progress of the Museum in the Arsenal building, which, it stated, was now wholly inadequate for the proper display of the collections available for exhibition. This condition of things, it appears, led the Department of Public Parks to the determination to construct an edifice which, in its general design and purpose, should equal the largest museums of the old world. The edifice the corner-stone of which was laid yesterday was the outcome of that determination. Mr. Wales rightly put it that, although with a stranger the rugged foundation walls and rough surroundings of the building were not calculated to make a pleasant impression, yet, in view of the rapid growth of the City northward, it required but little strain upon the imagination to conceive the speedy occupation of all those vacant lots by substantial dwellings, and to picture Manhattan square covered by the proposed Museum of Natural History, costing ere its final completion not less than $6,000,000, and embracing a collection of objects of scientific interest second to none in the world. Mr. Stebbins confirmed the views of his predecessor at the head of the Park Commission. The remarks of Gov. Dix were brief, and he distinctly stated his unpreparedness to deliver an address. It would appear from his observations as if he understood that the new institution building would partake, to some extent of the character of a historical museum, as well as a museum of natural history. This, however, is beyond its scope. Prof. Henry's address took a practical and common-sense view of the advancement of science and art, and conveyed something of a rebuke to this City for its lukewarmness in that direction. Prof. Henry advocated, among other things, a college of discovery, with professors fully equipped with a view to the advancement of art and science. The ceremony proper of laying the foundation stone was very brief, and at its conclusion a visit was paid to the Museum in the Arsenal building.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

OPENING ADDRESS OF ROBERT L. STUART, PRESIDENT OF THE MUSEUM.

The proceedings were opened by an invocation by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., after which Mr. Robert L. Stuart, President of the Museum, delivered an address on behalf of the Trustees. Mr. Stuart said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have assembled on this occasion, by the invitation of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, to lay the corner-stone of the generous edifice which, by the wise liberality of the State of New-York, has been provided for the perpetual use of the museum, and, in the appropriate presence of the Chief Magistrates of the City, the State, and the nation, to dedicate the structure to the public service for which it is designed. In this view it may not be unbecoming for the Trustees briefly to relate the course of events which have brought this undertaking to its present advancement, and to declare the purposes which have actuated them in the efforts they have made to establish on a permanent foundation a museum which, as they hope, will be worthy of recognition as a national institution. It had long been a subject of regret to many citizens interested in the cause of education and culture that this great City, the most prominent seat of American civilization, should remain entirely destitute of any adequate means for the study of natural history, while all the other principal branches of science and knowledge found within it their Professors and colleges which invited students from all parts of the land, and furnished them with suitable facilities for acquiring the special education which they sought. It was also considered that a department of knowledge which has in recent years assumed so large a share of attention, and so marked a place in every scheme of liberal education, should have in this City a grand collection of specimens, free to the inspection of its own citizens, as a source of public amusement, and open to the use of the teachers and scholars of its public and private schools, as a means of general instruction. It was for these purposes that the Legislature of the State of New-York, by an act passed on the 6th of April, 1869, created the Trustees and their successors a body corporate by the name of "The American Museum of Natural History," to be located in the City of New-York, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in said City a museum and library of natural history, of encouraging and developing the study of natural science, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and to that end of furnishing popular instruction and recreation. Under this charter, the Trustees immediately organized and have, during the five years which have since elapsed, devoted no inconsiderable amount of time and thought, as well as of money, to carrying into practical operation its useful provisions. Having by their own contributions and those of many public-spirited citizens, who evinced a substantial interest in the project, obtained the necessary means, they purchased the extensive collection of mammals, birds, fishes, &c., belonging to the late Prince Maximillian, of Neuwied, the "Elliott" collection of birds, besides a large part of the celebrated "Verraux," and other collections of specimens of natural history, and thus found themselves in possession of a suitable nucleus for a complete collection; but without any proper building or place of deposit where the specimens might be at the same time safely preserved and made available for the popular use and enjoyment. At this stage in their enterprise the Trustees, being thus able to furnish a substantial guarantee of their earnest determination to accomplish what they had taken in hand, turned in their hour of need to the Commissioners of the Central Park—who, by their uniform devotion to the trusts committed to their care, had done so much to advance the welfare and the pleasure of their fellow-citizens, and proposed to deposit their collections for safe-keeping and exhibition within the limits of the park itself, and add the Museum to the already great attractions of this favorite place of popular resort.

The Trustees were met by the Commissioners in the most enlightened and liberal sympathy, and the proposition was accepted by them, with the declaration on the part of the Commissioners, which the event has justified, that the proposed plan of co-operation which insured and combined in the enterprise the interests and means of the private citizens with those of the public, would probably be made an example and incentive for uniting the energies of those interested in other branches of science and art in similar undertakings. Thus by the favor of the Park Commissioners at the close of the year in which the charter of the Museum was granted, its valuable treasures first acquired were deposited and arranged under the protection of the people in the arsenal building in the Park, according to written articles of agreement, by which, although remaining the inviolable property of this private corporation, they were secured and preserved for the free instruction and enjoyment of all who chose to visit them. From that time to the present the Trustees acknowledge with gratitude the untiring sympathy and co-operation of the commissioners and their successors in the Department of Public Parks, by means of which the public has been enabled to enjoy the full benefit of all which the Trustees have succeeded in acquiring. The fact that the rooms which were allotted to the use of the museum have been visited daily by thousands of all ages and classes, and that the public interest in its success has steadily and rapidly increased, is a satisfactory proof of the wisdom of that joint arrangement.

It very soon, however, became evident, by the rapid growth of the Museum and the constant additions which accrued to its collections, that the temporary accommodations, which were the best that the Park Commissioners have thus far been able to afford, were altogether inadequate for the purpose to which they were devoted; and accordingly, the Legislature, in response to the petition of a large number of citizens interested in the cause, by the act of 1871 relative to the Department of Public Parks, authorized the Commissioners to erect upon Manhattan square, at an aggregate cost not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, a suitable fire-proof building for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the museum therein, under rules and regulations to be prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners. And in the same connection and by the same act the like provision was made for a similar building for the use of "The Metropolitan Museum of Art," the foundations of which are already being prepared by the Commissioners on the opposite side of the Park. By this double act of munificence on the part of the people of the State the City of New-York have been endowed with two institutions of education and ornament which, though now in their infancy, will, at no distant day, be recognized as of great and permanent public advantage, and whatever jealousy may justly pertain to appropriations of public money to private uses, can in no way apply to this Museum of Natural History. Its Trustees have no personal objects to serve—no private ends to accomplish. They can gain nothing for themselves from this or from any future endowments which the wise policy of the Legislature may furnish to carry out and perfect this undertaking. Their aims will be all attained if the people of the City shall justly appreciate its value, and if its accumulating treasures shall be fully and wisely used by all who seek them. We should not do entire justice to this occasion if we failed to record the gratitude of the trustees and the community to one eminent citizen, whose memory is still fresh with us, and will long be kept green by the perennial growth of the charities which he founded and sustained. To John David Wolfe, the first President of this Museum, we are indebted more than to any other one man, for its successful establishment. He entered with zeal into the project of its creation, believing that it would prove an honor to his native City, and an important means of education to its citizens and their children, and, dying at a ripe old age, he commended its care and support to those who have the means and the disposition to do something for the public welfare. We lay here the corner-stone of an edifice which shall be dedicated forever to the study and the culture of natural history. These massive foundations, already securely laid, give promise of the most solid permanence in the superstructure. The wise forethought of the Park Commission in reserving for the future use of the Museum the remainder of Manhattan square, has provided amply for its continued growth.

The presence on this occasion of the President of the United States, who has kindly consented to assist us in these ceremonies, assures us of that public interest which is necessary to sustain the undertaking.

The cheering words of the Governor will doubtless lend the countenance of the State to support this institution which has been founded by its County, and, finally, the Trustees, in pledging once more their own efforts for its success, would bespeak for it that popular favor without which it must surely languish and decay.

ADDRESS OF HENRY G. STEBBINS, PRESIDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Hon. H. G. Stebbins, President of the Department of Public Parks, replied on behalf of the Department, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: When the arrangements for the celebration of the ceremony which has brought us here to-day were made, the duty was assigned to Hon. Salem H. Wales, then President of the Park Commission, to represent the Department on this important occasion. He has since then resigned his office as Commissioner and gone abroad. It devolves upon me to perform the duty which he had expected to fulfill. As he had prepared an address for this occasion I shall take the liberty of reading it, and of expressing my sincere regret that he is not here to carry out the programme we had agreed upon. Mr. Wales in that case would have said:

The Legislature of the State of New-York, at its session of 1864, placed Manhattan square, a piece of property belonging to the City, situate between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues, consisting of about nineteen acres, under the control and management of the Commissioners of the Central Park, and it was made the duty of the board to inclose, lay out, grade, regulate, drain, and improve the same; and by subsequent enactment in 1868, the board was authorized to erect, establish, conduct, and maintain on the Central Park a meteorological and astronomical observatory and museum of natural history and gallery of art, and the buildings therefor, and to accept gifts, devises, and bequests upon suitable conditions.

Although the Board of Commissioners was thus early clothed with ample authority to establish within the park a variety of museums that would afford the means of popular cultivation and innocent recreation, yet they have felt that, to insure the proper management of such institutions, it would be better to leave them to the care of private associations than for the board to expend public money in the purchase of specimens of natural history or works of art, and in giving encouragement to private organizations, the board made known at its outset that not only the object of the association must be approved, but its sound organization and undoubted ability to command the means necessary to accomplish its purposes according to a high standard of excellence, must be first demonstrated. It was, therefore, with feelings of great satisfaction that the Commissioners, on the 30th of December, 1868, received a letter from a number of well-known citizens inquiring if the board was disposed to provide for the reception and development of a museum of natural history. In reply to this letter the Controller of the Park wrote that, "the Commissioners will very gladly receive the collection to which you allude, and will use their best exertions toward the establishment of a museum of natural history of an extent and excellence in all its departments that will be creditable to the City; and in their efforts toward the development of such an institution, the Commissioners of the park will highly esteem your valuable co-operation."

In pursuance of the authority vested in the Commissioners of the Central Park, and in accordance with suitable rules and regulations, the building known as the Arsenal, situate on the east side of the park, was carefully fitted up and arranged for the temporary reception and proper exhibition of a rare and most valuable collection of objects of natural history, which had been gathered under the patronage of the American Museum of Natural History—a society composed of some of our most public-spirited citizens, and offering every guarantee of the successful accomplishment of the object for which they were incorporated. Such has been the zeal and earnestness displayed by this society in the prosecution of its work, that the space already allotted in the Arsenal building is now wholly inadequate for the proper display of their precious collections, and the Department of Public Parks has determined to construct a much more extensive edifice, which in its general design and purpose should equal the largest museums of the Old World.

We are here to-day to lay the corner-stone of such an edifice, and as the representative on this occasion of the Department of Public Parks, I take great pleasure in assuring the Trustees and the friends of the society of the great interest felt by the Commissioners in the success of this worthy enterprise. To the stranger who comes here to-day these rugged foundation walls and these rough surroundings are not well calculated to make a pleasant impression; but to us who have watched the rapid growth northward of this City, and who were familiar with the barren and rocky ground upon which the Central Park has been created, it requires but little strain upon the imagination to conceive of the speedy occupation of all these vacant lots by substantial dwellings, and to picture to ourselves the spot upon which we now stand, known as Manhattan square, as covered by the proposed Museum of Natural History, costing ere its final completion, not less than $6,000,000, and embracing a collection of objects of scientific interest second to none other in the world. As a people, we are sometimes accused of excessive practical and money-making characteristics; and it cannot be denied that in all the varied arts and appliances which minister to the material progress of mankind we have shown remarkable energy. The Patent Office at Washington is a stately monument that bears witness to the patient genius which has wrought out the wonderful inventions now so largely employed in all the busy affairs of the country; and while it is true that mechanical and agricultural fairs and exhibitions have extended their good influences throughout every State and county in the land, it must be acknowledged that the same attention has not been given to the collection of objects of natural history, of which our country has almost an infinite variety. With the acquisition of wealth and the introduction of ease and luxury in the homes of the rich, there comes most naturally the enlarged and more noble thought of doing something not only to amuse but also to instruct the people.

The subject of museums is beginning to assume new importance in the estimation of the people. Hitherto small and comparatively worthless collections have been gathered by private enterprise, and employed chiefly for purposes of speculation. That which is temporary and speculative must now give way to something more enduring and instructive, and it seems to me that our thanks are especially due to the Society of Natural History for acting the part of pioneers in this great field of science, and for the zeal which they have shown in the prosecution of the work. So far as the department which I now represent is concerned, I do not hesitate to promise all the assistance it can lawfully render. We encourage it as not only an object of public interest which shall serve to attract hitherward strangers from all parts of the land, but also as a means of intellectual pleasure, profit, and relief to our over-burdened people, and as affording a school where the children of the rich and poor alike can come to study the wonders of nature which are here to be gathered together, and freely exposed for the common benefit of all. It is believed that the museums on the Park will become valuable auxiliaries of that great free public educational system which is already the pride of our city, as well as the source of useful practical information to agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers throughout the land. In this country we popularize knowledge and give to science a holiday air, and instead of putting our collections, as some have proposed, "into cold catacombs of science and long gloomy galleries, in which nature is classified, ticketed, stuffed, and covered with dust, in a manner well adapted to create weariness rather than to attract people to the study of natural objects," it is our purpose to provide such structures as shall furnish agreeable entertainment to the general visitor, while at the same time offering valuable aid to common-school education. With the hearty co-operation of the Natural History Society sustained by the genius of Olmsted and the architectural skill of Vaux, and certain of the sympathy of an enlightened people, the Department of Public Parks looks confidently forward to the successful completion of the magnificent scheme, the commencement of which may now be pronounced as fully inaugurated.

What Mr. Wales has said, and I have just read, will convey a full conception of the purposes of the structure which is formally begun to-day. I feel it to be a great honor to assist in the commencement of a work which will, I trust, be hastened to completion before the centennial of our independence; here to stand as a magnificent memorial of what our City has been able to accomplish under free institutions, and to become a part of the material resources that will ultimately go to the creation, around this Park, of the home of a national university. What nobler exhibitions could be given of the crowning achievements of this Municipality than those which this museum and its sister institution, the Art Gallery, will afford? This peerless pleasure ground for the people, which will proudly boast of these twin jewels as its legitimate offspring, will contain within itself in miniature the records of the progress of the country. Its wilderness spots remain as souvenirs of what the whole tract was a few short years ago—when a prophetic Samuel B. Ruggles saw the possibilities that are now accomplished facts. Its artistic decorations and its Museums of Art and Natural History will show the best results of a high civilization, and of a liberality directed by the wisest forethought and the most cultured taste.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR DIX.

His Excellency, Governor Dix, was next introduced and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I did not come here with an expectation of addressing you. You may find it hard to believe what I say when you see my name in the published programme of the proceedings for an address, but I can assure you that I had not the slightest intimation that such a service would be expected of me. My first knowledge was derived from reading the programme of the proceedings a day or two ago, and I now say this for the purpose of exonerating myself from the imputation of having entered into an engagement which I am not ready to fulfill, and to make you an apology which I am sure under, the circumstances you will deem an ample one, for responding in the most summary way to your kindness and courtesy. It is a source of sincere gratification to me to be here. It is pleasant to stand amid this brilliant array of beauty and fashion and of those more solid qualities by which the welfare and prosperity of cities and communities are built up. It is pleasant to witness a great metropolitan city like this putting aside for a moment the habiliments of its industry, and laying the foundation of a receptacle where the dead past is to be linked to the living present, where the centuries that have gone by may be kept in our remembrance by gathering together the memorial of their achievements, where the stately march of empires may to some extent be chronicled, and what they have done for social embellishments be made known, and, I may add, where the gorgeousness and profusion of nature may be emulated by the creative genius of art. [Applause.] I know no locality so suitable as this for a museum of artistic treasures—no locality where art has already done so much for nature. Most of us remember a few years ago when this whole district was a shapeless and unsightly mass—*rudis indigestaque moles*. Now it is a very miracle of rural embellishment, and the most unpromising and stubborn natural features have been made to combine and to harmonize with the general aspects of order and grace. [Applause.] But, ladies and gentlemen, I only rose to make you an apology for sitting down again, and, if I don't cease, I feel you may impute to me the common frailty which Horace assigns to singers, that they can never be induced to sing when asked, and never stop when nobody wants to hear them. [Laughter and applause.] But I cannot forbear before I sit down to say, that it is appropriate that the foundation of this cosmopolitan institution should be laid by the foremost man of our time—[cheers]—a man who in the field, by his calm, unconquerable, and unconscious valor, has done so much to save the life of the nation, and who in the Cabinet stands forth as its fearless champion to maintain the public honor and the plighted faith. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF PROF. JOSEPH HENRY.

Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, was next introduced. He spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: My address will have one element which I doubt not will elicit your approbation. I was requested to limit it to ten minutes, and being thus restricted as to time, I shall be excused if I do not expound as well as I would wish certain propositions in connection with this interesting occasion. The first proposition to which I will call your attention is this, that large cities, in proportion to their extent and breadth engender thoughts and action the reverse of Christian progress. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that those who possess the intelligence, and the influence, and the power—who, from the experience of the past, are impressed with the necessity of adding to the wisdom of the future, should endeavor to provide the best means possible to avert evils similar to those with which this City has been already afflicted, and which tend to afflict her in a greater degree in the future. Among those I would place in the first rank a liberal support of the Christian ministry, and the labors of the ministry will receive a mighty stimulus from whatever tends to neutralize the intense selfishness that is strugling for supremacy in our large cities, to the exclusion of everything else, and which results in the ready indulgence of degrading passions. To meet our wants in this respect is the especial province of museums of art and of nature. They not only offer a substitute for immoral gratification by supplying intellectual pleasures, but may also be rendered a source of moral and even of religious instruction. The establishment of the institution which we are about to inaugurate is in accordance with the views we have presented, worthy of the enterprise and intelligence of those who conceived and who have thus far developed it. It is to be a temple of nature, in which the productions of the inorganic and organic world, together with the remains of the beasts and the human family are to be collected, classified, and properly exhibited. It is to be rendered an attractive exhibition which shall arrest the attention of the most unobserving of those who have been confined all their lives in the City, and who have come to consider devices to protect the constitution as the most permanent objects to be sought by a critical world. We have learned from the interesting address of the President of the museum that a large collection of specimens in natural history and in ethnology have already been secured, and when to these is added what I presume is included in the general plan, an immense glass structure filled with sea water, in which thousands of the inhabitants of the deep are seen sporting in their native element and exhibiting the economy of their lives, the whole will become a joy and a pleasure to citizens, who are debarred by the cares of the City from communing with nature. But such a collection, however, well managed and interestingly displayed, is still wanting in the essential element of higher usefulness. I allude to the operative part of its constitution in educating the intelligent and moral soul which shall direct its operations and instruct the multitude who may flock to the exhibition for amusement or for the gratification of mere curiosity. How incomparably greater would be the importance of this museum were there connected with it a Professor who, at stated periods of the year, would give a course of free lectures on the objects which it contains; who would expound the laws and the phenomena of nature; who would point out the operations of that mysterious principle called life, who would discourse upon the changes the world has undergone during the geological period, who would reconstruct man in the primitive time from the remnants of his previous existence, which have been gathered in this institution. For example, what an effect would be produced in thousands of the inhabitants of this City if it was announced that an Agassiz, filled with an enthusiastic sympathy with his subject, and with his audience, and capable of mingling moral instruction with scientific principles, and directing attention from nature up to nature's God, and not only enlightening the heads, but warming the hearts of his audience, were to give a free course of lectures in this establishment. Such an announcement would be hailed with interest by thousands, and the amphitheatre of the museum would be crowded with instructed and admiring audiences. I need only mention such a suggestion to find it appreciated by my hearers, and I earnestly express the hope that the Directors will endeavor to provide an endowment for the support of such a teacher in the museum. But I have not done. The development of the institution would not be completed were it furnished with all the appliances I have mentioned. There is another duty which this City owes to itself and to the civilization of the world. I allude to an endowment for the support of a college of discoverers and a number of men capable not only of expounding established and known truths, but of interrogating nature and discovering new facts, new phenomena, and new principles. [Applause.] The blindness of the public to the value of the abstract sciences and the matter of endowments of colleges for their support is remarkable. No country is so much indebted for its progress in power and intelligence to science as ours, and yet no country does so little to encourage or advance it. All that is done in this land is done by Professors of the colleges, badly paid and generally over-worked. [Applause.] It is not every one, however well educated he may be, that is capable of becoming a first-class scientist. Like poets, discoverers are not born, and when one of this class has been found, he shall be cherished, liberally provided with the means of subsistence, fully supplied with all the implements of information, and his life consecrated to the high and holy office of penetrating the mysteries of nature. What has been achieved in the knowledge of the forces in operation in nature, and the uses to which it is applied in controlling and directing these forces to useful purposes, constitutes the highest claim to the glory of our race. I do think it is a melancholy fact that, notwithstanding the reputation for wealth and intelligence possessed by our people, we are indebted to a foreigner, James Smithson, for the only institution intended especially for the advancement of science and art in this country. A large portion of the income of the bequest has been, unfortunately, wrongfully devoted to the erection of costly edifices and the embellishment of the grounds and other purposes not intended by the founder. After twenty-five years of labor in one direction Congress has at length been induced to indicate an intention of redressing this evil and enabling the establishment to devote its whole energy to the advancement of science, the evident design of the testator. But, gentlemen, don't be offended with me if I say in perfect candor, and with a desire of doing good, that this City has done less in proportion to its means in the way of advancing art than any other city of national importance. More than seventy-five years ago Boston established the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which annually ever since has given to the world the results of original labors in the way of new discoveries. Philadelphia before the Revolution, under the auspices of Franklin, established a philosophical society, which is still in vigorous existence, and annually sends its transactions to foreign societies in exchange for theirs. New-York more than fifty years ago commenced to establish a philosophical society, which, however, expired in giving birth to a paper by De Witt Clinton on the importance and value of such an establishment. It is also true that there have been some who have solely devoted themselves to science here, and who have done honor to the world. Such was Redfield, who established the law of storms, and Terry, who contributed so much to the advancement of chemistry, mineralogy, and botany. While the latter was shedding a halo of glory around his native city, he had to pass his hours in labor every day to support his family, receiving a miserable pittance as a subordinate in the Assay Office, and leaving his daughters to struggle in the battle of life for a precarious existence. Boast not of wealth or refinement when the choicest gifts of heaven to man are at such a discount among you. I appeal to the millionaires of this City, if any one is desirous of perpetuating his name and living in the memory of mankind long after he ceases to live, to endow this Park Museum with a college of discovery, (applause,) with the additional means of pointing and distributing through the world the results of its labors. I refer him to the effects which are being produced in regard to the fame of James Smithson, a scion of one of the noblest houses in England. He anticipated through the endowment of his institution that his name should live with mankind when the titles of his ancestors were extinct or forgotten. Every year a publication is issued from this institution, filled with new discoveries made under its auspices, which are transmitted to more than two thousand foreign institutions. This publication, bearing the name of "The Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," thus renders the name of the founder ubiquitous, with additional repetitions, until now it has become as familiar as household words in every part of the civilized world. What in comparison to such a fame are monuments of marble, brass, and obelisk! These are ephemeral, but the other is as enduring as civilization itself. The operations of the universe are unlimited, and in the great book of nature man has scarcely read more than the title-page or the preface. It was a saying of the great La Plasse, "What we know is nothing; what we don't know is immense." How many problems of the highest interest are presented even in the line of biology! In science every advance in the way of discovery gives a higher point of view for making examinations of regions unknown, and the mind of the man of science, however extended his vision and however multiplied his resources, can never want for worlds to conquer. God has created man in His own intellectual image, and has graciously permitted him to study His modes of operation, and has rewarded his industry in this life by giving him powers and instruments which affect in the highest degree his maternal welfare. It was the recognition of the importance of imperial service that rendered France a few years ago the centre of civilization. The celebrated museum of Paris called the Garden of Plants, is not a sepulchre of dead specimens for the production of ordinary curiosity, but the theatre of the labors of Cuvier and St. Hilaire, and the distinguished men who have rendered the scientific interests of that country immortal. Germany owes her ascendency in the present day not only to the general education of her people, but to the means she has provided for the discovery of new truths. England has become awakened to the importance of the same subject, and a portion of the immense income of her universities is now devoted to the support of original investigation. With the hope that you will excuse the plainness of some of my remarks and attribute them to my ardor in endeavoring to induce some of our citizens to effect something in this line, and that you will not consider my remarks in the light of deprecatory or cynical criticism, but in that of an enthusiastic friend of science, I close. [Applause.]

THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE STONE.

At the conclusion of Prof. Henry's address the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was proceeded with. It was of very brief duration, but in that short space everybody in the building pressed forward to catch a view of a ceremonial which is as old as may be, but which very few people have ever witnessed satisfactorily. The laying of a corner-stone according to the Masonic usage is quite interesting, but on ordinary occasions the procedure is shorn of nearly all ceremonial. In this instance the ceremony was of the ordinary kind. A box containing the daily papers, some periodicals, a few State papers, some coin and currency, and such other matters as might be very valuable relics to a remote futurity, was placed in a hollow stone, on which the corner-stone was to be laid. The corner-stone was then got into position, and was let down into its place, whereupon the President touched it three times with a trowel. Mr. Stuart then came forward, and declared the stone well and truly laid.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, and the ceremony terminated.

The President and party then drove to the Arsenal Building, where they paid a brief visit. The guests who had been invited to be present at the ceremonies of the day were also received at the Arsenal, and made an inspection of the museum.

"TIRED OF INVESTIGATIONS."

Notwithstanding the fact that "Nosey" Quinn's heartless conduct and neglect of duty in connection with the suicide of Julius Sarner, at the Tombs, a few days ago, demanded strict inquiry and condemnation, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction deny the report that they announced it as their intention to investigate the matter. Commissioner Meyer Stern stated yesterday, with evident sincerity, that he was "tired of investigations." They seemed to be the order of the day, without any defined reasons for inquiry.

AN ADDITION TO THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The edifice known as the Post buildings, located at the intersection of Hanover street, Beaver street, and Exchange place, together with the two adjoining buildings, have recently been leased by the United States Government with the view of affording more ample accommodations to the Custom-house. The buildings are now undergoing repairs to fit them for the purpose for which they are destined, and when ready will be occupied by the Naval office. It is intended to connect them with the Custom-house by means of an iron bridge running across Exchange place. The Government has secured a three-years lease of the premises, renewable at pleasure, at an annual rental of $32,000. The improvements are being effected under the supervision of Mr. Steinmetz.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 2.

SENATE.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill with an amendment, which was placed on the calendar. The amendment reduces the fee for a passport to twenty-five cents, instead of twenty, as in the bill.

ARMY BILLS.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bill allowing army officers to wear certain emblems, indicative of honors conferred upon them, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

He also reported adversely on the bill to put retired army officers on duty, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

FORT SAUNDERS RESERVATION.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to reduce the area of the military reservation of Fort Saunders, in Wyoming Territory, and providing for the survey of the same, as reduced, which was passed.

THE MOIETIES BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to amend the Customs Revenue laws, and repeal the moieties, with a number of additional amendments, which was placed on the calendar. Of the additional amendments, the following are of some importance: It is now provided that the salaries of the Collectors of Customs at Chicago, Cincinnati, New-Haven, Fall River, Buffalo Creek, Sag Harbor, Champlain, Bangor, Saco, York, Me., Newburyport, Plymouth, Salem, Portsmouth, and Bristol shall remain unchanged, together with those of all the Customs officers not specified in the amendments heretofore reported. Also that all fees, storage, and other emoluments now receivable by officers of Customs shall hereafter be paid into the Treasury. A new amendment proposes to appropriate $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make compensation to informers, &c., during the next fiscal year, in accordance with the provisions heretofore reported.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and a number of amendments of unimportant character submitted by the committee were agreed to.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM submitted an amendment appropriating $40,000, instead of $20,000, as recommended by the committee for contingencies, traveling expenses, &c., of the superintendents and agents and the expenses of their offices, and it was agreed to. He also submitted an amendment appropriating the necessary sum from the funds of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin to purchase from the Omaha Indians in Nebraska such quantity of land, not exceeding twenty sections, as may be required for the use of the Winnebagos. This was also agreed to. Other amendments were agreed to, as follows: For the care of the Kansas Indians in the Indian Territory, and the erection of new buildings for them, $40,000; appropriating $19,000 for the industrial schools at the Santee Sioux Agency in Nebraska, and for the Otoe and Missouri tribes on the Otoe Reservation in Nebraska; appropriating $35,000 for general educational purposes among the Indians; increasing the appropriation for the settlement, support, and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory from $15,000 to $25,000; also striking out the clause providing that all examinations of vouchers and accounts shall hereafter be performed in the City of Washington; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay $100,000 from the proceeds of the sale of land known as the Cherokee Strip, in Kansas, to the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, to be used for the payment of the outstanding claims against the nation and for the erection of a suitable building for a Penitentiary; appropriating $23,000 for the civilization and benefit of the Pillager Indians at Leech Lake.

This bill was then reported to the Senate, and was then read a third time and passed.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The request of the House for a Committee of Conference on the Bankruptcy bill was granted, and the Chair appointed Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Thurman.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a resolution introduced by him in regard to cheap transportation, which was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said the resolution just taken up would be unfinished business to-morrow, and he therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

THE REVISED CODE.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Conference Committee on the resolution to suspend the rules, so that bills to codify laws might be sent to the President for signature in the printed form, instead of on parchment, made a report, which provides that those bills may be sent to the Executive in print, after being examined by the Chairmen of the two Committees on Engrossed Bills. The report was agreed to.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Transportation, reported a substitute for the bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, which was placed on the calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion was then adopted, and the Senate, at 4:35 P. M., went into Executive session, after which the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE UTAH COURTS—POLYGAMY.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the bill reported by him some time ago in relation to Courts and Judicial officers in Utah. The portion of the bill that seems to have the most point in that Territory is the following: When a bill is filed by a woman to declare a marriage or pretended marriage void on account of a previous subsisting marriage of the defendant to another woman, the Court or Judge thereof may grant such reasonable sum for alimony and counsel fees as the circumstances of the case will justify, and may likewise, by final decree, make such allowance for the maintenance of the complainant and her children by the defendant as may be just and reasonable, and whenever in any proceeding for divorce, or in any civil cause, or in any criminal prosecution, it is necessary to prove the existence of the marriage relation between two persons, it shall not be necessary to prove the same by the production of any record or certificate of the marriage, but evidence of cohabitation between the parties as husband and wife, and the acts, conduct, and declarations of the parties shall be admissable, and the marriage may be established like any question of fact. Probate courts in their respective counties shall have jurisdiction in the settlement of the estates of descendants, and in the matter of guardianship and other like matters, but otherwise they shall have no civil, chancery, or criminal jurisdiction whatever. They shall have jurisdiction of suits of divorce for statutory causes, concurrently with the district court, but any defendant in a suit for divorce commenced in a probate court shall be entitled, after appearance and before plea or answer, to have said suit removed to the district court having jurisdiction, where said suit shall proceed in like manner as if originally commenced in said district court. Each party, whether in civil or criminal cases, shall be allowed three peremptory challenges, and in the trial of any prosecution for adultery, bigamy, or polygamy, it shall be a good cause of principal challenge to any juror that he practices polygamy or that he believes in the rightfulness of the same. In criminal cases, the court, and not the jury, shall pronounce the punishment under the limitation prescribed by law. The common law of England, as the same is defined and modified by the courts of last resort in those States of the United States where the common law prevails, shall be the rule of decision in all the courts of said Territory so far as it is not repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the existing statutes of said Territory.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, moved a substitute for one of the sections, in regard to summoning grand and petit jurors, requiring the lists to be made up of male citizens, without regard to their religion, politics, or social positions.

Mr. POLAND briefly explained and advocated its provisions.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, said that his chief objection to the bill was to that provision of it which declares that in all prosecutions for bigamy or polygamy men who believe in polygamy are excluded from the jury-box.

Mr. CANNON, the Delegate from Utah, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. His objection to it was that it was special in its provisions. If there was any reason for it, that reason also applied to all the other Territories. So far as the administration of justice was concerned, he stated that he had a record of the cases tried in the probate courts, and which showed that out of eighty-four cases tried between Mormons and non-Mormons fifty-nine were decided in favor of the latter. That showed how fairly the administration of justice was conducted there. If the object of the bill was to ostracise the Mormons, and drive them out of the Territory, and deprive them of their property, the bill might be defended, but there was certainly no legal reason for its passage. He charged that the United States Marshal and the United States District Attorney for Utah had been here since the opening of the session, laboring and button-holing members in favor of the bill, and the District Attorney had claimed the authorship of it.

Mr. POLAND said if so, he claimed what was not true. He had been assisted in the preparation of the bill only by Mr. Whitney, a lawyer from Salt Lake City.

Mr. CANNON went on to show the interest which these officials had in the measure. The office of Marshal would be worth $50,000 a year, for the bill swept away twenty-one Sheriffs, and substituted the Marshal and his deputies for them. He claimed that the affairs of the Territory had been managed in the most economical manner. This bill was in the interest of those who wished to change that condition of things. If they could get control of the Territory, they would find an excellent field for plunder, excellent opportunities for issuing bonds and for involving the territory inextricably in debt. That had been the aim of these men for years. Persecution never accomplished its object. It had not done so in the case of the Huguenots, or in the case of the Puritans, and it would not do so in the case of the Mormons. They had already been driven from their homes on account of their religion. They could not be convinced by the bayonet, by violence, or by weapons of war. If the mormons were to be convinced of their errors it must be through the influence of reason. Their places of worship were open to clergymen of every denomination. So it had been from the beginning. Whatever minister came there—Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Universalist, or of whatever creed—had always had an opportunity of speaking in the house of the Latter Day Saints. There had been no exclusiveness, no disposition to close their doors against reason. They had assisted in building denominational churches. Day-schools and Sunday schools were open, and if polygamy was to be put down, it must be put down by reason and not by violence.

Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, explained the difference between his amendment and the provisions of the bill. The latter, he said, made unjust discriminations in favor of the Mormons. If polygamy was good for them it was equally good for all.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, defended the bill, and declared that it was more liberal to the Territory of Utah than the law was in regard to other Territories and States. It did not propose to interfere with any one in Utah for worshiping their strange and unnatural God. The God who sacrificed women to the lusts of men was a God whom he could not worship. He belonged to no particular faith. He would not impose improper burdens upon the Mormon people. He insisted that those who believed as he did should have fair play in the bright land which these Mormons had cursed with a system of religion that was unworthy the darkest day since God in the person of His Son trod the earth. He would not stop the practice of polygamy in the name of religion, but he would stop it in the name of justice and law.

Mr. POLAND closed the debate, and declared, as an undeniable fact, that the Mormons were as hostile to the Government as any portion of the people of the South had been in the darkest hour of the rebellion. Twelve years ago Congress had passed a bill making polygamy a crime in all the Territories. Did the Delegate from Utah pretend that that law had been obeyed? Did he not know that it had been openly and unblushingly disobeyed?

Mr. CANNON remarked that with United States Judges, District Attorneys, and Marshals in Utah, the people were not to blame if the law had not been enforced.

Mr. POLAND said that that was no answer to his inquiry. Everybody knew that the law had been openly and avowedly disobeyed. Why had no man been prosecuted? For the very want of such a bill as that before the House. Every United States officer in that Territory knew perfectly well the absurdity of trying anybody for polygamy before twelve unblushing and miserable polygamists. The question now came before Congress, whether it would open the courts and provide the machinery by which the law could be set in motion, or whether it would suffer the disgrace of having its own law disobeyed by that people openly and avowedly. Congress should either repeal that law, or provide some kind of legal machinery by which it could be enforced.

The debate closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. Mr. Cessna's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BARBER, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment providing that the salary and fees of the District Attorney should not be more in the aggregate than $3,500, and that any excess of fees should be accounted for to the Treasury. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas 159, nays 55.

The remainder of the day's session was given to the business of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on public buildings in certain cases was passed.

The House at 5 o'clock took a recess till 7:30; the evening session to be for business from the Committee on Private Land Claims.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was in session for two hours on the bills reported from the Committee on Private Land Claims. The first serious objection that required a division of the House showed the absence of a quorum, and the House was compelled to adjourn without disposing of any business of importance.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The following report, embodying the expenses of the City Government, and also a statement of the City debt, has been made by the Finance Department:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

Monthly statement of the amount of warrants drawn against the City Treasury Jan. 1 to May 30, 1874; also a comparative statement of the City debt as of Dec. 31, 1873, and May 30, 1874, together with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued:

Statement of Warrants Drawn.

General Expenses—Payable from Taxation.	To April 30.	In May.
For State taxes	$1,265,798 05	$1,330,122 61
Salaries, supplies, &c., in various departments of the Government	4,372,317 46	794,663 61
Salaries, judiciary, and court expenses	377,176 90	3,691 61
Interest on debt	3,517,092 74	201,217 24
Cleaning streets under Police Department	368,333 32	85,833 33
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	234,430 42	24,733 85
Fourth avenue improvement	236,937 34	234,850 05
Seventy-seventh street regulating between Seventh and Eighth avenues (appropriation 1866.)	......	34,034 15
Miscellaneous	16,126 63	17,480 23
Total payments from taxation	$10,388,212 86	$2,776,626 68
Construction of New Works, Improvements, &c., Payable from Issue of Bonds.		
Public works, street, avenue, and boulevard openings, improvements, &c.	$2,869,562 93	$383,669 70
City parks improvements	325,093 58	17,418 30
Museums of art and Natural History buildings	52,954 82	19,769 82
Docks and slips	430,529 52	91,327 79
Public school buildings, construction and repairs	18,178 16	4,542 00
Consolidated debt fund for assessments vacated	406,000 00	....
New-York County Court-house	3,730 30	
Old claims and judgments	226,328 34	43,756 28
State sinking fund deficiency	....	3,000,000 00
Total payments from issue of bonds	$4,333,377 65	$3,560,483 24
Special and Trust Accounts.		
Redemption of City debt	$12,441,444 67	30,000 00
Miscellaneous	36,569 83	4,387 30
Total payments on special and trust accounts	$12,478,014 50	$34,387 30
Total amount of warrants drawn in May		$6,371,497 32
Add amount previously drawn		27,198,604 01
Total amount warrants drawn in 1874		$33,570,101 33

CITY DEBT.

	Dec. 31, 1873.	April 30, 1874.	May 30, 1874.
Funded debt, payable from taxation and Sinking fund	$107,802,617 27	$112,048,700 02	$114,436,400 03
Temporary debt, payable from assessments	21,927,372 30	21,534,572 30	20,941,572 30
Revenue bonds, special, (chapter 625, Laws of 1871)	2,034 53	2,034 53	
Revenue bonds of 1873, payable 1874	1,472,547 12	10,000 00	3,700 76
Revenue bonds of 1874		6,702,900 00	11,368,160 00
Total	$131,204,571 22	$140,298,006 85	$145,789,573 08
Less Sinking fund	24,841,100 15	25,338,453 12	26,007,273 74
Balance	$106,363,471 07	$114,959,553 73	$119,782,299 34
Cash in City Treasury			$2,501,501 80
Cash in Sinking fund			$437,025 71

Stocks and Bonds have been issued in 1874 for the following purposes:

For Public Works—Croton water, sewer repairs, and street improvements	$2,330,000 00
For opening Boulevard north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street	150,000 00
For City parks improvement	279,000 00
For museums of art and natural history buildings	68,000 00
For public school buildings	19,000 00
For new County Court-house	3,730 30
For docks and slips	404,500 00
For Assessments vacated and to pay short bonds issued 1872 and 1873 to pay old debts	8,555,700 00
For liquidation of claims and judgments chapter 756, laws 1872	277,000 00
For State Sinking Fund deficiency	3,000,000 00
For Department of Buildings, (special,) chapter 625 laws 1871	1,666 [illegible]
For current expenses—revenue bonds and anticipating taxes 1874	11,368,160 00
Total amount bonds issued 1874	$27,037,050 [illegible]

The following bonds have been paid off in 1874:

Revenue bonds (issued 1872 to pay off old debts) payable 1874	$8,632,807 [illegible]
Revenue bonds of and payable from taxes 1873	1,472,4[illegible]
Assessment bonds	1,344,9[illegible]
Street improvement fund bonds	1,61[illegible]
Water stock of 1870	[illegible]
Total amount bonds paid off, 1874	[illegible]

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—OLIVER TWIST (two acts)—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport, Bijou Heron.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FATE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theo. Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE—Characters by the company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE HIDDEN HAND—VARIETIES—Miss Louie Lord, the Carroll Family.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD read a paper last night before the Historical Society on the old Dutch streets and people of New-York. The "sketch," as Mr. GERARD modestly calls his essay, is so interesting, and has so much historic value, that we place it in a complete form before our readers to-day. It will be seen that Mr. GERARD has gone very thoroughly into his subject, and brought together a great mass of facts relating to the public and social life of the Knickerbockers which has scarcely ever been so well presented before. The paper is well worthy of being preserved by our readers, and for that reason we have reproduced it without abridgement or mutilation.

The proposed tax on the sales of gold and bonds and other securities ought to stir up the brokers. At present it seems to have almost escaped notice, THE TIMES being the only paper in the City which made the slightest reference to it yesterday. We must leave the brokers to fight their own battle, but we cannot quite see the justice of singling out one class for a rather oppressive kind of taxation. Every broker will be required to report his sales, and of course a new brood of "informers" will spring up, and by and by we shall hear of the seizure of brokers' books, and have another pretty little muddle on our hands. Congress would do far better to restore the duty on tea and coffee, the removal of which did not cheapen either of those articles to the consumer, but simply put a larger profit into the pockets of the large dealers.

Oregon has, apparently, not afforded the Democrats much comfort. Some days must elapse before the result is definitely known, but it is already apparent that the Democrats did not obtain the sweeping victory upon which they counted. The chances are that the Republican candidate for Congress has been elected, and it is as yet impossible to say who has been chosen Governor. The fact that the result is uncertain is a proof that the great revival of Democracy, concerning which we heard so much just after the contests in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, is more imaginary than real. If there had been in the country that general and deep distrust of the Republican Party which was alleged to exist, it would be known by this time that the Democrats had carried Oregon by a decisive majority. The fact that they must await complete returns before venturing to claim a State which has been generally Democratic, is sufficient proof that however much the Republicans may be abused, the Democrats have not yet gained the confidence of the people.

The ruling party in South Carolina has made a wiser application of our warnings than some purblind folks nearer home. The Columbia *Union Herald* refers to one of our recent articles in a complaining tone, but adds:

> "The Republicans of this State must see to it that in the coming election every county shall elect none but honest and competent men, without stain or reproach on their private or public reputation, or we shall be driven out of the house of our friends as a leprosy and a curse. This is the work we have to do, and 'twere well it were done quickly."

The party in power in South Carolina has begun to open its eyes, and not a day too soon. The Republican Party will not defend or help to maintain a system of organized robbery and oppression. The sooner [illegible] that truth into their heads the better it will be for them.

What the verdict will be on the "Washington Ring" we do not know, but we suppose no attempt will be made to deny that great frauds were perpetrated in the giving out of contracts and in other ways. When a contract for paving several streets was awarded to one MURTAGH, proprietor of a black-mailing newspaper in Washington, the Board of Works must have known that it was a fraud. And how much has the board paid to this same swindler since for publishing its evidence? In this very evidence it is recorded that MURTAGH demanded $25,000 of a building firm for passing over to them a contract which he had secured. Such a piece of robbery as this may not be sufficient to land a man in jail, but at least it disgraces him forever. MURTAGH, however, is prompted by the District Board to pronounce the following judgment in reference to the recent investigation:

> "Whatever else is said or found, there must be one verdict, and that is, that there has been no personal corruption; that there has been no collusion or conspiracy; that there has been no fraud as against either the District or the General Government; and that whatever errors, mistakes, evils, wrongs, or extravagances may have been discovered, there has, nevertheless, been entire integrity of purpose on the part of those charged with the conduct of affairs."

This man, at least, was found with his hands in the pockets of the tax-payers, but he assures us that there was no robbery. It was only a mistake.

The *Evening Lobbyist* of this City, whose "editor" was TWEED'S bondsman, informs its friends and patrons that the overthrow of the Tammany Ring was a great loss to this City. Their plans "greatly enriched the City." Again, the lobbyist says: "It is, in fact, a matter of doubt whether the ring operations would not have eventually enriched New-York far beyond their cost." "Better for New-York the government of a concentric series of rings than" a reform Government. As for Mr. GREEN, he is "an *octapod* with Briareus' arms drawing the vitality from the Metropolis in its clutches." This is the first time we have heard of an octapod with arms, but wonders never cease.

M. GAMBETTA is unquestionably right in predicting, as he did in his speech at Auxerre, yesterday, that the final political struggle for the government of France would be between the Bonapartists and the Republicans. The monarchical factions have lost all hold upon the French electorate, and the dissolution of the present Assembly will terminate their power for evil. The Bonapartists, on the other hand, are recovering from the effect of the ignominious fall of the Empire, and are likely to reap the benefit of their skillful political leadership during the last few years. The office-holding class in France is exceedingly numerous, and as there is no local political life worth mentioning, all are directly dependent on the complexion of the Central Government. The Bonapartists, being the only trained administrators whom the country possesses, still occupy many official positions, and the occupants of these will be able to help their cause greatly at the next election.

During last month the funded debt of the City increased about a million and a half; the debt represented by assessment bonds decreased six hundred thousand dollars, and four and a half millions were borrowed on revenue bonds, payable from the taxation of the year, to meet the current expenses of government. For the first time the City and county debts appear under one denomination, the Consolidation act having terminated all distinction between them. Including the short bonds payable from the taxes this Fall, the net amount of the debt was, on June 1, $119,762,299. Exclusive of these bonds the net debt amounts to $108,379,199. In the Summer of 1871 the taxes had not only been mortgaged by Revenue Bonds, but a deficit had been created by current liabilities sufficient to swallow up the taxation for the year. There was no possibility, therefore, of paying off these bonds, and they thus became, as the Ring intended they should, part of the funded debt of the City. The true comparison, therefore, between the debt of 1871, and that of the present time, is a comparison between the $97,287,525 reported by the Citizens' Committee, and the $108,379,199 above referred to. In two years and three-quarters of partial Reform, the debt has thus increased $11,091,674, which is certainly an improvement on the increase of $60,993,596 during the same period of Tammany rule.

THE MORMON QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives is running the law-making machinery at a high rate of speed. On Monday it passed the Revenue bill. Yesterday, under the lead of Judge POLAND, it passed a bill for the regulation of the courts in Utah. The principal object of the bill is to enable cases, both civil and criminal, involving polygamy and polygamists to be tried before Judges and juries who do not believe in polygamy. These cases are necessarily confined for the most part to two classes, viz., cases where the "wives" of polygamists sue for divorce on the ground of previous marriage or of adultery, and cases where polygamists are prosecuted criminally.

This bill raises the whole question of the proper treatment by the United States of the practice of polygamy, and this, though not in any sense a general question or likely to become one, is certainly an important one. The question naturally involves two considerations, first, what ought, in justice to all concerned, to be done? and, second, what can prudently be undertaken? There is no one who will not concede that polygamy is an offense, and a very grave one, against the standard of morality accepted by the great body of the people of the United States. It is something that the law could not and would not sanction in any State. It is visited with severe penalties in all parts of the Union, and it is forbidden and punishment provided for its commission in the Territories by an act of Congress. By this act, with the cordial approval of public sentiment, Congress has declared its intention to put an end to the practice of polygamy in Utah, and for several years vigorous efforts have at intervals been made to that end.

These efforts have failed, and their failure [illegible] to undertake in the premises? It is one thing to pass laws against polygamy; it is quite another to enforce them in a community where the major part of the numbers, the wealth, the social influence, the local political power, and the intellectual energy is with the offenders. The bill passed by the House undoubtedly is intended to put it in the power of the minority, by the aid of the United States courts, to prosecute polygamists for their crime, (it unquestionably is a crime in every sense of the word,) and to secure their conviction by excluding polygamists from the jury-box. Abstractly this is right. As a matter of fact, it is calculated to give rise to some grave doubts. It is obvious that such a power, if exercised at all should be exercised by the purest and most disinterested men, and with the greatest caution. The institution of polygamy in Utah cannot be wiped out by wholesale prosecutions. If there are to be any prosecutions at all they should be directed against a few leading men; the law should be shown to be a reality, capable of enforcement; punishment, considerable, but not destructive of all liberty and property, should be administered; and then time should be allowed for the gradual recognition of the new state of things. We are not at all clear that this prudent and effective course would be adopted under the bill passed by the House. There are ugly rumors concerning the motives that have actuated the promoters of the bill in the Mormon Territory. It is certain that there is a considerable number of "Gentiles" of easy conscience who are in a position to profit by anything that should work a sudden change in the prospects of the principal polygamist property-owners. The only check on this class, should the bill become a law, would be the integrity and discretion of the Judge and District Attorney of the District Court. From reports that have reached the East, there is room for doubt whether this check, in the case of the present incumbents, would be worth much.

On the other hand, we do not see that any valid objection can be made to the provisions of the bill which relate to cases of divorce sought on the ground of adultery or previous marriage, and authorizing a suitable alimony to the plaintiff, and the maintenance of herself and children. Separation of "wives" from polygamist husbands ought to be facilitated in every way. It is the key to the situation in Utah. Many forces are operating, with considerable effect, to make the Mormon women discontented with their position. The railroad has brought the outer world to their doors. A knowledge of what life is to wives under the monogamous system is gradually spreading among them. It is even whispered that the luxuries accorded to women who have a monopoly of their husbands' expenditures for bonnets and dresses are helping to awaken the minds of Mormon wives to the advantages of a mode of wedded life different to theirs. But, whatever the temptations to revolt, they are powerless in the face of the poverty that awaits any Mormon woman in Utah who deserts her "husband's" bed and board. If, then, the law can give to those women who desire to break with polygamy, a right to reasonable alimony, a step, and a long one, will have been made toward a social revolution. We are inclined to think that legislation of this kind is likely to be almost the only legislation with reference to this delicate and complex question that is needed, or that is calculated to do much good. The power of criminal prosecution, however justified in theory, is one capable of monstrous abuses. The increased facility for divorce is hardly liable to the same objection. The men and women of Utah are about equal in numbers. Break down the illegal barriers which prevent their seeking associations such as are universal in other parts of the country, and time and increased means of intercourse with the remainder of the world, will do a great deal to produce a normal condition of things in the Territory.

THE CENTRAL PARK MUSEUMS.

In this City, great educational enterprises mature slowly. It was on Dec. 30, 1868, that a score of eminent citizens, interested in the progress of natural science, addressed a communication to the Commissioners of the Central Park, inquiring whether they were disposed to provide for the "reception and development" of a very valuable collection of specimens in natural history, which these gentlemen were then about to acquire. On Jan. 13, 1869, Mr. GREEN, then Controller of the Central Park, replied in behalf of the Commissioners that the collection would be gladly received, and that their best exertions would be used "toward the establishment of a museum of natural history of an extent and excellence in all its departments that will be creditable to the City." By Chapter 119 of the session laws of 1869, the American Museum of Natural History was duly incorporated, and by chapter 290 of the laws of 1871, the Park Commissioners were authorized to erect a suitable fire-proof building for the reception of the specimens, at a cost not exceeding a sum whose annual interest would be met by $35,000; that is, a sum of about half a million of dollars. Yesterday the corner-stone of this building was laid by President GRANT, and the prospect of possessing a museum of natural history worthy of the City now appears to be not very distant.

The history of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is very similar to the above, though the permanent home of our art treasures has not yet emerged from the stage of plans and estimates. Both museums have, meanwhile, had temporary accommodation of a tolerably sufficient kind, but the growth of both can hardly fail to receive a new impetus when they are fairly lodged in buildings worthy of their importance and value. In watching the development of such plans, one cannot fail to be struck with the magnificent educational appliances which are being gradually collected around our great public pleasure-ground. With the Natural History Museum on one side of the Park, the Museum of Art on the other, with the Lenox Library in close proximity to the latter, and a steadily growing zoölogical collection awaiting the preparation of fitting quarters—with the resources for botanical study embraced in the Park itself, supplemented by the splendid conservatory for exotic plants, whose erection has been [illegible] meteorological observatory, equipped with the marvelously delicate and accurate instruments of Dr. DRAPER, we shall have grouped in close proximity a variety of aids to literary and scientific education and research such as it will be difficult to match in any city in the world.

Prof HENRY may have been too enthusiastic in claiming for the institutions which we have enumerated the probable honor of being the nucleus of the great national university of the future. But there may be claimed for them, with perfect confidence, the fitness to form invaluable aids for a new and progressive era of popular education. The buildings in course of erection, or about to be proceeded with, are all planned with the view of presenting opportunities for extensive expansion. All the departments of natural history proper, and biology, ethnology, and mineralogy will one day find ample accommodation in and around Central Park. Antiquities, historic and prehistoric, astronomy, meteorology, and the various departments of the fine arts, the appliances for technical education, and the opportunities for the most varied literary improvement and investigation, will all have their respective departments stocked with a variety of materials suited to their study. This magnificent fabric of educational progress will only need the influence of competent expositors to render it such a people's college as the present generation will find of the highest benefit, and posterity will judge to be among the noblest achievements of our public and private munificence. When Central Park becomes the geographical centre of three or four millions of people, the foresight with which it has been planned will be still more apparent than it is now, and its fringe of institutions fitted to provide both intellectual amusement, and instruction will be chief among the glories of New-York. Meanwhile, let the public be resolute in demanding that the integrity of the park shall be infringed by nothing calculated to mar this harmonious whole. Such abominations as a military parade ground, which is again forming the subject of agitation, must be guarded against with sleepless vigilance, and all the more so that the influence of the men who made the park what it is runs a constant danger of being replaced by less salutary counsels.

LABOR STRIKES.

Experience goes for nothing with unskilled laborers, and we have another strike which threatens to inflict temporary injury upon the general public without conferring any benefit upon the strikers. This time it is the bricklayers' laborers who are dissatisfied with their wages, and have determined to go without bread rather than take what they declare is but little more than half a loaf. To most people a strike of this kind will appear somewhat whimsical. It certainly does not require much talent or training to carry a hod. The feat appears possible, and is in fact easy, to any one having the physical strength to perform it. For men engaged in such an occupation to strike for higher wages, when there are thousands of able-bodied men begging for employment, is absurd. They may delay the progress of building in this City for a day or two while their places are being filled, but they are certain to secure their own impoverishment.

The result of the stage drivers' strike should have taught all unskilled laborers a lesson they sadly need. It was hoped when these drivers quit their boxes that we should be blessed with a prolonged absence of the lumbering, noisy vehicles we call stages from Broadway. But this hope was sadly disappointed. Quiet and order prevailed in our great thoroughfare for one day only. Hundreds of men were speedily found who were able and willing to drive stages. The result of the whole affair is that the old drivers are out of employment, and Broadway is as crowded and noisy as ever. But this is only one illustration out of many which might be cited. It was not long ago that a particular class of bricklayers' laborers left their work in the hope of getting better wages. They were receiving $2 25 per day, and demanded $2 50. As a consequence of their experiment, they are now getting nothing whatever.

The price of labor, like everything else, is regulated by supply and demand. If there were but one orange in the world, the revenue of a kingdom would hardly suffice to buy it; but oranges are plentiful, and venders hawk them through the streets at prices which place them within the reach of the poorest. So with labor. If there were but few men in this City competent to carry a hod or handle a pick-ax, they might demand any sum they chose for their services, but there are thousands more than employment can be found for, and they must take such an equivalent as employers may deem reasonable and proper. In reaching this conclusion, it is not necessary to assume that intolerable burdens are to be placed upon labor. In making their engagements, contractors count upon giving fair wages to all whom they may employ, and they are usually willing to do it. They might have obtained laborers during the present season for less than they have been paying, and the fact that they have not done so is sufficient evidence of their willingness to give a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

There is another aspect of the case which out-door laborers should consider. Making allowance for Sundays and inclement weather, they cannot safely calculate upon more than two hundred days in the year when their services will be required at any price. These strikes always occur in the busy season, for they are not possible at any other time, and, even if they should succeed, are a loss rather than a gain to the laborer. But they are very rarely successful. In nearly all cases, the laborer loses the bird in the hand for an impossible one in the bush. We have the highest possible respect for labor. We hope to see it more honored and even better paid than it has been heretofore. But we are convinced that strikes will not lead to the improvement which is so greatly desired. A strike is a combination against long established laws, and is likely to damage the strikers by arraying public sentiment against them, no matter how just their cause may be. For this reason we regret that the laborers engaged upon buildings in this City have abandoned work. Their conduct will not long delay the progress of these buildings, for their places can be speedily filled, but it will greatly injure their own interests. Their wages were [illegible] fair return for their services. If they had been wise they would have let well enough alone.

VAGRANT CHILDREN.

In the recent discussions before the Social Science Association on the subject of Pauperism, Rev. Dr. HALL spoke with the feeling which every man of humanity must have in regard to the pitiable childish beggars and vagrants who beset the passers-by in so many of the streets of New-York. To any one of the most ordinary feeling, this sight of childish misery is one of the most melancholy sights of our City, while to the moralist and thinker it is full of ill-omen for the future order and virtue of the community.

And yet the compassionate persons who so often observe and speak of this sad feature of our streets, do not apparently appreciate the true cause of it, or the reason of the failure of so many efforts to remove it. There is no lack of City ordinances and Police regulations against begging. The rules and statutes, too, against street vagrancy are manifold and stringent. Moreover, the charitable provisions for street-wandering and homeless children are ingenious and extended, beyond parallel in any other city of Europe or America. There are orphan asylums and vagrant asylums and protectories and homes of the friendless without number, besides all the benevolent machinery of lodging-houses, industrial schools, and Western emigration—the whole contrived with remarkable ingenuity to reach every child who is without home or friends, or who is left neglected in the streets. There is no reason, so far as charitable provision is concerned, why a single boy or girl should wander the streets of New-York as a vagrant or beggar.

And yet it is evident that there is a considerable number of children who earn a profitable livelihood from begging, or who are growing up in all the dangers and temptations of vagrancy. How is this to be accounted for? If any of our readers will follow up a particular case, they will find the gist of the difficulty to be very simple. These begging or half-vagrant children all have an apparent business or street occupation. They are selling "black-headed pins," or collecting cinders, or blackening boots, or sweeping sidewalks, or carrying luggage, or peddling flowers. When brought up before a Justice, they put in the plea that they are supporting themselves, and, perhaps, a widowed mother or little sister, by a lawful avocation. The mother or sister presents herself, and, with many tears and protestations, affirms the plea, and urges on the court that they would all starve without the labor and earnings of the little one. The humane Judge feels that it is hard to cut off the only support of a family when the child may be engaged most of its time in an honest trade. He accordingly releases the culprit with a warning, and the policeman who has arrested the young vagrant or beggar, sees that there is little object in taking much trouble for such arrests, and in future overlooks the offenders as far as possible.

This is the experience of thousands of complaints in regard to "vagrant children." The Police Board itself would gladly break up many of the street avocations which are mere covers for vagrancy, but hitherto they have had no authority of law for arresting a child who is ostensibly employed in a street trade. The only exception to this is the business of affording music to the public as an apprentice of the *padroni*, which is forbidden by an act of the last Legislature. Any act forbidding street trades would be an intolerable hardship, and would be almost impossible of execution.

A remedy, however, has at last been reached. The Board of Education, after the 1st of January, 1875, has authority to pass an ordinance on this subject, similar to the famous "Boston Ordinance," which has so broken up vagrancy in that city. They can require of every child in the City, engaged in a street trade, that he shall carry with him a school certificate showing that he has been at school, either for full time during the preceding fourteen weeks, or for half time during twenty-eight weeks. They can direct and authorize any policeman to call upon the child to produce this certificate. If he has none, they can instruct the officer to take him before the court, and they can, under the new act, enter a complaint of the child as a vagrant.

It is obvious that any Judge would, at least after the second offense, be perfectly ready to commit a street boy or girl who was not willing to go to a night-school, or an afternoon half-time school during six months. There would be no hardship in such a sentence. All little beggars and peddlers and boot-blacks and street-sweepers, and the whole class of street children, would for a time be placed under the wholesome restraint and discipline of a school, and we may be sure that habits of vagrancy would soon be broken up, and the love of industry and self-respect be implanted. The public will await with eager impatience the action of the Board of Education in dealing with this great subject under the new law.

THE CENTENNIAL.

If the original plans for the international exhibition in Fairmount Park, in 1876, are to be carried out in anything like their integrity, the Commissioners who have the matter in hand can ill afford to lose any more time in finesse. It is not at all unreasonable to suppose that if no attempt had been made to procure a grant of public money from Congress, the business would have been in a more advanced state than it is now. To attain a negative result that was from the first predicted, time has been lost which might more profitably have been spent in accomplishing very much of what now remains to be done. The Commissioners will even now, probably, find it impossible to carry out all the details of their first intention—as, for instance, in regard to the plans they had in contemplation for displaying the commercial importance of the Pacific and Eastern Asia. Other propositions affecting the details of the exhibition will also probably have to be abandoned.

We are led to make these remarks by the alleged determination of the managers not to accept as conclusive the bill which, with the Senate amendments, has just passed the House. The important elements of that bill are two: First, that the exhibition shall be international in character, and next, that it is not to receive any appropriation of money from Congress. As we have already shown on previous occasions, the international character of the exhibition had already been decided; though it is doubtless well, amid the doubts that seem to have arisen on the subject, to have it confirmed. Having, then, taken exception, from the first, to the principle of applying to Congress for money, the second feature in the bill is one of which we need scarcely say we approve. But if it seemed an error on the part of the commission to expect pecuniary aid from Congress, it has seemed to us to be worse than an error to have frittered away so many months in the vain pursuit of what could not be reached. Much more undesirable is it then, at this late period, to be still clinging to the hope that money from Congress will yet be forthcoming. To renew the contest for this, as Mr. RANDALL proposes, is simply to waste more time. Public opinion is decidedly averse from contributing to the funds of the exhibition out of the pockets of the tax-payers, and the votes which have been taken, in face of the strongest pressure that Philadelphia could bring to bear, ought to have convinced the Commissioners that further attempts to resist the popular feeling would be equally unavailable. If, however, such attempts are to be made, the sympathy and assistance which would otherwise be heard of from all parts of the Union will continue to be, as they have hitherto been, held in abeyance.

We have not only a strong desire to see the Centennial Exhibition brought to a successful consummation, but also a feeling of some anxiety lest it should fall short of the high standard of excellence and completeness which the honor and practical character of our people demand that it shall reach. For this reason, we should like to see a more earnest effort on the part of those who are directing the business to push it forward in an independent spirit, with more confidence in the patriotism of the several States, and a cessation of useless assaults upon the National Treasury, which only tend to deaden the interest that ought to be felt throughout the Union in a movement of so much importance. We hope, therefore, that Mr. RANDALL will see the wisdom of withdrawing from the position he is reported to have assumed on the passage of the bill on Monday, and that he and all who are engaged in the prosecution of the work will at once act vigorously upon the understanding that the provisions of the bill are final, and that the Exhibition must be realized, as were the most successful ones in Europe, through means that are furnished voluntarily by the people.

SOUTHERN LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

An appeal to the citizens of New-York for help to relieve the distress occasioned by recent inundations in the South, is now being made by an association of Southern ladies, under the highest sanction. The whole of Louisiana and Mississippi, and parts of Texas, Alabama, and Tennessee, are in a condition, well nigh, of ruin. The loss occasioned by the floods has been estimated at the lowest as not less than eight millions of dollars. Thousands of square miles of once flourishing lands are under water; and numberless families are destitute and dependent for subsistence upon aid which may be rendered them from time to time by their neighbors. They all have the strongest claim upon our consideration. Many of them suffered severely from the ravages of the yellow fever, which too frequently carried off the male members of the families, and left women and children dependent upon their own resources. These have now lost everything. Their homes are swept away and their lands inundated. Many were working on capital borrowed on mortgage, and if the means of meeting the claims falling due are not forthcoming even the title to their lands will pass from them; and thus people who have been accustomed in former times to live in comfort, perhaps in luxury, will be rendered not temporarily, but permanently destitute.

The society, therefore, has the strongest claims for public sympathy and support. Its officers are:

Mrs. H. E. Boothe, of Texas, President.
Mrs. M. A. Ware, of Tennessee, Vice President.
Mrs. H. C. Hodges, of Alabama, Treasurer.
Mrs. M. L. Whitney, of Louisiana, Assistant Treasurer.
Mrs. D. C. Ashford, of Louisiana, Secretary.
Mrs. J. E. Shaw, of Missouri, Assistant Secretary.

A committee will be selected from the five States for the purpose of distributing the funds that may be collected equitably among the most needy, so that donors and subscribers may feel that the whole of the money is reaching its destination, and not being wasted in unnecessary expenses. Three of the ladies forming, or interested in, this association are now exerting themselves in the good cause in this City—Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. Carlin, one of the Directors. Mrs. Whitney, the Assistant Treasurer, is duly authorized to receive all contributions that may be made to the fund, and in order that there may be no hesitancy in placing the most implicit confidence in the earnest sympathy of this lady in behalf of her suffering neighbors in the South, we are enabled to state that she has credentials of the highest and strongest character from a large number of our best citizens. The President warmly indorses the mission, and testifies to her claims upon our confidence; and among the many who follow President Grant in the recommendation we find Gen. Sherman, Hon. R. C. Schenck, our Minister at London; Gen. Hooper. Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. A. Richardson, of the Treasury; Gen. A. W. Harvey, Senators J. A. Patterson and Geo. E. French, &c., &c.

The following is one of the letters in Mrs. Whitney's possession:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1874.

Understanding that Mrs. M. L. Whitney, of Louisiana, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Ladies' Relief Society, is about to proceed to New-York to solicit aid for the funds of that association, I take great pleasure in commending her and the cause she represents to the favor of those to whom she may apply. I know Mrs. Whitney as a most estimable, intelligent, and cultivated lady, whose explanation and advocacy of the benevolent object for which she is engaged must win for it the approval of all good people to whom she may appeal.

(Signed,) ROBT. C. SCHENCK,

I concur.

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

It is not necessary to give more than this: There need be no doubt that all moneys intrusted to Mr. Whitney will be strictly devoted to the object for which they are contributed. We trust, therefore, that the citizens of New-York will now come forward actively in relief of what is one of the greatest and one of the most urgent needs that has ever called for our sympathy. The distress is pressing. Moreover, the lands now submerged will soon be free from the inundation, and the time must then be availed of to reconstruct the levees, and so prevent a recurrence of the destruction as well as enable the people to return to the cultivation of the lands. The appeal thus made to the sympathies of New-York will, therefore, it is hoped, lead to timely action on the part of our leading citizens; which means, in fact, that no delay should be allowed in immediately organizing means of relief.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

FIRST DAY OF THE EXAMINATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 2.—Shut in by the hills on three sides, and the dense foliage on the fourth, the Government grounds and buildings at this place are completely hidden from the rest of the world. Even the Hudson can only be seen from the rear of the hotel, and at that point the view obtained is very limited. The attention of everybody fixes itself on military matters exclusively, and no interest is manifested, even by ladies and children, in aught apart from the profession of arms. The weather so far is delightful, not too hot, for all day long refreshing breezes from the well-wooded hills waft health and comfort to the denizens of the plain, and render out-door exercises invigorating. The lilacs deck the promenade borders, and the trees blossom here and there, dotting the vast parade-ground, which is as green and smooth as a billiard-table. Everything to-day, however, is remarkably quiet, and nothing broke the absolute rural stillness since the roll of the drums at the early parade before breakfast, save the thunders of the salute of fifteen guns fired by the third class at noon in honor of the Board of Visitors, which entered formally upon its duties this morning.

This board was organized yesterday, and met again last night in the committee-room, situate in the hotel basement, to complete the organization and appoint committees. Gen. Ruger, Superintendent, was present to give any information needed by the members. On motion of Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, it was resolved to divide the work into three parts, and appoint a committee to look after each. These were to be called Committees on Instruction, Police and Discipline, and Finance, and the Condition of Public Buildings. Owing to the lateness of the hour the board adjourned before these committees were selected. It convened again at 8:45 o'clock this morning, when Prof. Wayland, the President, announced them as follows: On Instruction, Gen. Hamilton, Senator Howe, George F. Hoar, and Gen. Morgan; on Police and Discipline, J. D. Cameron, Senator Dennis, Commodore Rogers, and Dr. Kendig; on Finance, and the Condition of Buildings, P. M. Young, O. P. Temple, and R. S. Hale. The board then adjourned subject to the call of the chair. Just about 9 o'clock, Lieut. S. M. Mills, Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Cavalry Tactics, arrived at the hotel and escorted the Board of Visitors to the Library Hall, where the Academic Board were in session. The latter took a recess of ten minutes, which was occupied by the ceremony of introduction. The Board of Visitors were then given seats at a table assigned to them, and listened to the examination of the first section of the first class in engineering. It was composed by Cadets Anderson, Honeycutt, Mellen, Macomb, Murray, Rice, Symons, Wilson, and Wisser. Some ladies and gentlemen, friends of the graduating class, were present, and remained through the first part of the day's work. No questions were asked by any members of the Board of Visitors, and the trying examination was conducted without interruption until 1 P. M., when the questioning of the third section of the first class terminated. The members of the second and third sections are Cadets Webster, Otis, Andrews, Oyster, Mitcham, Norton, Wood, Edgerton, Thayer, Rowell, Willich, Cecil Robertson, Sibley, Cabaniss, and Deems. The fourth section, Cadets Davies, Reynolds, Lloyd, Hewitt, Hare, Tyler, French, and Walker, were examined at the afternoon session, which began at 3 o'clock. The Board of Visitors were present at this session also.

During the examination, to which admission was attainable by the guests, the latter, for the most part, preferred to amuse themselves, between breakfast and dinner, by visiting the buildings and roaming over the hills. Ladies and children descended the rustic steps to the waterside behind the hotel, others lounged in the neighborhood of the soldiers' quarters listening to band practice and the drummers' attempt to improve their methods of beating them. Many were delighted by the awkwardness of the Plebs, who were taking their first lessons in calisthenics and the goose step under the trees, and a few there were who indefatigably pursued butterflies through bush, brake, and clearing with nets. Each of these hunters was equipped with the aforesaid net, a large bottle, and a phial of chloroform, with which to kill without defacing the beautiful specimens of the Polyommatus Americana, Theda Auburniana, and other insects flitting through the woods. Secretary Belknap went down to New-York this morning to meet the President. He is expected to-night or to-morrow morning. He is to give the diplomas. Gen. Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, will be here on the 10th; Gen. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General of the army, on the 11th, and Mrs. Farragut on the 13th. Among the new arrivals to-day are Mrs. Francis Wayland and Senator Dennis' two daughters. J. N. Gillmore and D. Van Nostrand, New-York, are stopping at the house of Prof. Kendrick of the Academic Board. Rooms have been engaged at Cozzens' Hotel, to be opened on Thursday, by several persons from the North and West. On the evening train and boat many strangers came from the city, but the most of them will leave before the end of the week.

At 5 o'clock, when the examination had closed for the day, Col. Thomas H. Ruger, Col. Strange, of the British Royal Artillery, and the Academic Staff, in full uniform, came in a body to the hotel and welcomed the Board of Visitors to West Point. A few moments were spent in friendly intercourse, and then the Superintendent invited the board to review the cadets, who, wearing their white pantaloons for the first time this year, had already formed on the parade-ground. Besides the iron and rustic benches camp-stools had been provided for guests, of whom there were some hundreds, many having come in carriages from neighboring country-seats and in boats from Cold Spring and other towns along the Hudson. The Academic Board, staff, and the Board of Visitors inspected the cadets, passing betweed the lines, and afterward the latter marched past by companies in ordinary time first and in double quick next. The review lasted half an hour, and seemed to please the visitors. When it was ended the officers and Board of Visitors were entertained by Col. Ruger, at whose house a collation had been prepared for them. The civilians and cadets spent the rest of the evening until supper time in promenading the parade-ground and listening to the band, which played selections from "Lohengrin," "William Tell," and other popular works on the green before Col. Ruger's house.

The Cadets of the First Class examined to-day in engineering feel very comfortable and confident of having done well. Col. Strange, who was present during the sessions, agrees with them, and said to one of the Professors this afternoon that the young men had creditably acquitted themselves. None of them have any dread of "being found," which means, unable to pass this year.

To-morrow the fifth section of the First Class will be examined in engineering, and the Second Class in philosophy. The Board of Visitors' Committees will proceed with the duties assigned them, and the day's work be concluded with military evolutions to be decided on to-morrow. The weather and the condition of the ground have as much to do with the settlement of this part of the programme as anything else. For example, if it rains to-night the parade will not be fit for artillery or cavalry exercises. Infantry or light battery drill will furnish the evening display. Nothing will be known until the order is issued at dinner-time.

ARKANSAS.

GOV. BAXTER'S JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 2.—The following appointments have been made by Gov. Baxter: E. H. English, Chief Justice, vice John McClure, impeached and suspended; W. M. H. Treyson, Associate Justice, vice W. L. Stephenson, resigned; John T. Reardon and F. M. Compton, Associate Justices, vice Searle and Bennett impeached and suspended; John J. Clenden, Circuit Judge, vice John Whylock resigned; J. C. Davis, Circuit Judge, vice W. H. S. Clayton resigned; Robert L. Fuller, Circuit Judge, vice Geo. A. Kingston resigned, and J. N. Smithee, Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands, vice W. H. Gray impeached and suspended.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 2.—The steam-ship Faraday, with the new Atlantic cable on board, arrived at Berryhead on Saturday. She landed the shore end of the cable Sunday morning and proceeded to Rye Beach, N. H., Sunday afternoon. Berryhead is the south-west side or point at the entrance [illegible]

CHURCH COUNCILS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE OFFICE OF RULING ELDERS—THE SUBJECT OF TEMPERANCE—THE "WOMAN QUESTION"—GENERAL BUSINESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—At last evening's session of the General Assembly the report of the Committee on the Office of Ruling Elders was presented and after amendment adopted. It provides that any church, by a vote of the members in full communication, may elect ruling elders for a limited time, provided that time be not less than three years, and the session be made to consist of three classes, one of which only shall be elected every year, and provided that elders once ordained shall not be divested of office though they are not elected. It also provides that ruling elders cannot sit and vote with acting elders in cases of actual process, judicially.

In the case of the complaint presented by Dr. Vermilye, of New-York, against the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia for receiving the Third Reformed Church of that city, which separated from the Pastor thereof, and uniting it with the Western Presbyterian Church; the special committee to whom the case was referred reported, through Dr. Nelson, Chairman, exonerating the Presbytery, and suggesting that the question of property interests involved in the case be left to a civil tribunal.

The Assembly has decided to adjourn on Wednesday evening, when about 100 members of the body will start on an excursion to Colorado, special trains having been tendered them by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and the Kansas Pacific Railroads for that purpose. The narrow gauge road extending from Denver to Pueblo will also extend courtesies to the party for a visit to Colorado Springs and other notable places in that section of the Territory.

In the General Assembly this morning the temperance question came up on a motion of Dr. Lyman Atwater to adopt a series of resolutions on the subject submitted by Rev. Mr. White. The latter argued that the exigencies of the time demanded strict and positive action on the part the Church in this matter. Dr. Atwater said some plain and practicable measure was needed conducive to unity of action. The Assembly refused to extend the debate, and a resolution offered by Dr. Atwater, as a substitute for Mr. White's resolutions, was adopted. It expresses regret for the great evil of intemperance, and urges unity of action against it, but does not pretend to be an expression of the opinion of the Assembly. The "woman question" then came up as the special order of business.

Dr. Richardson presented the report of the special committee to which the matter was referred, which declares that the literal interpretation of the previous deliverence of the General Assembly on the subject, denied the right of women to preach, pray, and exhort in public, or in promiscous assemblages; each assemblage, however, had the right to order its own proceedings, and might, therefore, decide in reference to this subject whether it would or would not permit a deviation from the action of former Assemblies on this question. Dr. Crosby explained that the question came up on an overture, and was: "Are we to understand the deliverance of the General Assembly as forbidding women to speak or pray at the regular weekly prayer meetings?" The answer of the committee was yes; except in special emergencies, to be decided by the Pastor or the Session. Dr. Poor and Dr. Nelson opposed the idea that the Assembly in its deliverance was doing anything more than expressing an opinion for the future approval or disapprobation of the Presbyteries. Dr. Robert Aikman offered as a substitute a resolution that the Assembly express no opinion as to the scriptural view of woman's right to speak or pray in social prayer-meetings, and commits the whole subject to the discretion of the Pastors and Elders of the churches. The previous question was called, and the motion to recommit was lost by a large majority. Dr. Aikman's substitute was then adopted by a vote of 211 to 84.

The nineteenth annual report of the Committee on the Relief Fund for disabled ministers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers was read. The liabilities of the previous year left unpaid for want of funds were more than $9,000, and the families to whom the money was due were obliged to wait for it until collections could be gathered from the churches. The beneficiaries for the year have been 171 ministers, 213 widows of deceased ministers, and twenty-four orphan families. The resources and expenditures for the year were $78,472, leaving the liabilities $15,684. On motion of Rev. Mr. Niles the first Sunday in July was set apart for collection for this fund.

The committee appointed at the last General Assembly to consider the appointment of a new and final court of appeals, reported in favor of a court of eighteen, composed of nine ministers and nine ruling elders, who shall hear and decide all questions except questions of doctrine.

A paper protesting against such a court was received from the Synod of Buffalo. Both report and remonstrance were laid over for another year.

Rev. Alexander McLean, Agent of the American Bible Society, made a short speech, in which he gave some facts in regard to the work of the board during the year.

The Assembly passed a resolution requesting the churches to continue contributions to the society.

The third annual report of the Board of Church Erection was presented by Dr. Wm. C. Roberts, Chairman of that committee, and states that the past year has been one of peculiar stringency in money matters, which has painfully affected all the boards, but more especially that of church erection, limiting its receipts and restricting the work of church building far beyond what was expected. Notwithstanding this, the receipts for the past eleven months have been larger than those of the corresponding months of the preceding year by $14,580. The board is not only out of debt, but has a considerable balance on hand. The receipts during the year were $96,486, which, with the balance on hand at the beginning of the year—$5,229—make the total $101,715. Appropriations were made during the year to 166 churches, amounting to $85,530.

In the afternoon session of the Presbyterian Assembly Dr. William L. Breckenridge, of the committee appointed to consider the expediency of a committee from this assembly conferring with the Southern Assembly, reported that, owing to the action of that assembly, nothing remained to be done. The committee was discharged.

Dr. McCook, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Missions for Freedmen, made a report giving statistics relating to the work of the committee during the year.

The Secretary of the committee, Dr. McClelland, said they were glad of the action of the Assembly in continuing the committee for five years.

Dr. Nicholls made a report in regard to the Voluntary Societies Committee, of which he is Chairman. He believed there were too many rival voluntary benevolent societies, and that they ought to be consolidated. The report was accepted.

The Moderator announced several special committees, the most important being the one of the Pan Presbyterian Council, as follows:

Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. J. R. Paxton, Dr. James McCosh, Dr. S. G. Nicolls, Dr. Bronson, Dr. Charles A. Dickey, Dr. Wm. C. Roberts, Dr. Charles S. Robinson, Dr. Alexander Reed, Dr. Wm. P. Breed, Rev. Addison Henry, Rev. Eberle W. Thompson, and Elder Judge Drake, Thomas O. Lowe and, Lee, all leading lights of the church.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod reassembled to-day, holding two sessions. The report of the Committee on Terms of Communion, presented yesterday, was taken up and discussed at great length. The discussion was resumed at the afternoon session without definite action. The Committee on Presbyterian Reports presented a lengthy statement of the work done during the year. Three congregations have been organized and one disbanded. There are 93 members in the Synod, 5,228 Sunday-school scholars, and 559 teachers. The total number of communicants is 9,725. The contributions for the year were $201,882 96. A series of resolutions were adopted declaring that a constitutional recognition of Jesus Christ, the Mediator between God and man, as the legislative head and ruler of nations, is the indispensable duty of the nation.

JERSEY CITY METHODIST EPISCOPALIAN CONFERENCE.

The fourth conference of the Jersey City District M. E. Conference commenced yesterday morning at the York Street M. E. Church, George R. Van Horne, Presiding Elder, in the chair. The opening religious exercises were conducted by Rev. J. R. Bryan, of Hoboken. When the roll of delegates was called forty members answered to their names. Rev. J. F. Dodd was elected Secretary and Treasurer. An essay on the best method of promoting the steadfastness and growth of our converts was read by Rev. Wm. Tunison, and remarks on the same subject were made by Rev. Messrs. Atkinson and Little. The following committees were appointed: On Examinations—J. Atkinson, C. H. Tisdale, J. Renwick, A. S. Compton, and S. J. Morris. On Benevolent Collections—J. F. Dodd, W. H. Rodier, J. E. Cronham, S. N. Retont, and J. J. Scott. On Sunday-schools—C. E. Little, S. P. Hammond, W. L. McDermott, S. Cosgrove, and H. B. Westervelt. On Plan of Work—E. F. Dickinson, J. L. Richards, J. R. Bryan, P. Wood, and W. H. Storrs. On Revival Work—R. B. Yard, A. S. Burdett, D. R. Lowerie, E. Mead, and S. W. Decker. The evening session was devoted to a discussion of putting a stop to Sunday desecration.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

A large audience enjoyed the fifth performance of French plays at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. The New-Orleans artists have quite vindicated their reputation since their unlucky début, and if Summer were not close at hand, the present series of entertainments might be prolonged with excellent results. Yesterday's programme included "Un Monsieur qui prend la Mouche," to the admirable recital of which, with M. Marchand as the petulant hero, reference has already been made; "La Veillée Allemande," and "Une Fille Terrible." The first-named comedietta was given as a substitute for "La Sœur de Jocrisse," the representation of which had to be postponed on account of the illness of one of the actors. "Un Monsieur," happily, bore repetition very nicely, and M. Marchand's comic vivacity created as much amusement as if it had been totally unexpected. "La Veillée" is a dramatic episode rather than a piece. It turns upon the noble-heartedness of a village pastor who saves from death, at the risk of his own life, and by the sacrifice of his whole fortune, a man whom he believes to be the seducer of a daughter who has died of grief. The interpretation of "La Veillée" dragged a little; its clear-cut characters and exquisite language needed more numerous rehearsals than had been bestowed upon the work. Yet it proved interesting and impressive, its charm and eloquence being derived mainly from the personation of the pastor, *Waldeck*, originally portrayed in Paris by M. Lingé, who took the part here, and whose chaste style and fine delivery would have saved the piece had the surroundings been poorer, even, than they were. As it was, all the artists were called before the curtain. "Une Fille Terrible" is one of those *folies-vaudevilles*, the brisk rendering of which is sure to call forth uproarious laughter. We should not like to declare its dialogue free from indelicacy, but the audience was in no way offended at the rather equivocal utterances of some of the characters, and the hilarity was sometimes Homeric. Mme. Jeaume, whose line of business—which keeps her to the assumption of middle-aged women—does not prevent her from being as lively as the youngest soubrette, was particularly rollicking as *Zeneide Dumoulin*, while M. Marchand presented an elaborate and laughable sketch of an old beau of the *bourgeois* type. To-morrow "Les Filles de Marbre"—whence "The Marble Heart"—will be given, with M. Gerber as *Raphael*, and Mlle. Beauregard as *Marco*.

THE TURF.

OPENING OF THE SPRING MEETING AT PROSPECT PARK—LADY DAHLMAN AND KIKI THE WINNERS.

The Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association began yesterday. There was a fair attendance of spectators. The first race on the card was the purse of $500 for horses that had never beaten three minutes. There were ten entries, and out of the lot the following answered the summons of the judges: R. J. Anderson's r. m. Rosa Sonburg; W. S. Thom's b. g. Phil. O'Neil, Jr.; D. Mace's r. g. Uncle Dave; G. N. Ferguson's blk. m. Sweetmeat; E. Van Ness' br. s. Compeer; John Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman; J. V. W. Doty's br. m. Nora; M. and John Splan's br. g. Chester. The knowing ones concentrated on Lady Dahlman, who was the favorite over the field. She won the first heat in 2:31¾, but Uncle Dave captured the second, and the backers of the favorite went to work at hedging their money, and made Uncle Dave the favorite. The third heat, however, was won by Lady Dahlman, and she again received the favorable consideration of the betting fraternity. The fourth heat was stubbornly contested throughout by Lady Dahlman and Sweetmeat, the pair coming up the homestretch head and head, and so even were they when passing the goal that the spectators could not decide which had won. The judges, however, gave the heat and race to Dahlman, Uncle Dave getting the second money, although fairly distanced in the third heat, but the judges failed to drop the flag.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Long Island, Tuesday, June 2.—Purse, $500, for horses that had never beaten three minutes; $300 to first, $150 to second, and $50 to third horse; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

Jno. Murphy's br. m. Lady Dahlman	1	3	1	1
D. Mace's r. g. Uncle Dave	3	1	7	7
G. N. Ferguson's blk. m. Sweetmeat	2	2	6	2
Jno. Splan's br. g. Chester	4	4	2	4
W. S. Thom's b. g. Phil. O'Neil, Jr.	5	5	3	3
E. Van Ness' br. s. Compeer	6	6	4	5
J. V. W. Doty's br. m. Nora M.	7	7	5	6
R. J. Anderson's r. m. Rosa Sonburg	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:16¾	2:31¾
Second heat	41	1:18½	2:35
Third heat	40½	1:18	2:35
Fourth heat	41	1:20	2:36

SECOND RACE.

The second affair was the $800 Purse, for the 2:31 horses, which proved to be a most remarkable contest, and aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators. There were nine entries, and seven of them answered the judges' call. These were J. L. Anderson's b. g. Kiki, D. Mace's gr. m. Heatherbloom, P. Dwyer's s. g. Constitution, J. A. Sherman's br. g. Sir Knight, J. Merritt's br. g. Berkshire Boy, J. C. Parker's w. g. Snowball, and H. W. Brown's b. g. Penobscot. The wiseacres were wrong this time and got badly bitten. For some reason they thought the race an easy one for Snowball, and he sold for $100; Berkshire Boy, $60, and the field, $30. In the first heat Penobscot won easily, but was wrongfully set back to the seventh place by the judges, who were evidently ignorant of the rules. The heat was given to the second horse, Heatherbloom, who became the favorite. The second heat, however, was taken by Berkshire Boy, and the backers of the favorites became scared, not knowing how to place their money. Things got badly mixed in the thirt head, which was captured by Kiki, another fielder, the speculators now being "all at sea." They surrounded the pool-stand, and eagerly sought refuge on Kiki, and he in turn became the favorite, and Sir Knight (who was trotting dangerously fast) sold as second choice at good figures. Three horses had each a heat, and when they were called for the fourth great excitement prevailed. This was again won by Kiki, closely pressed by Sir Knight, the judges making another *faux pas* in distancing Berkshire Boy under a misconstruction of the rules. The race was now conceded to Kiki, who won the next heat, and sent the backers of the field to their homes in good humor.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:31; mile heats, best three, in five in harness; $400 to first, $300 to second, and $100 to third horse.

J. L. Anderson's b. g. Kiki	2	6	1	1	1
D. Mace's gr. m. Heatherbloom	1	4	5	3	2
J. A. Sherman's br. g. Sir Knight	5	2	2	2	4
H. W. Brown's b. g. Penobscot	7	3	3	4	3
P. Dwyer's s. g. Constitution	3	5	4	5 dr.	
J. Merritt's br. g. Berkshire Boy	4	1	6	dis.	
J. C. Parker's w. g. Snowball	6	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat			No time.
Second heat	34½	1:17	2:32
Third heat	38	1:14¾	2:28
Fourth heat	38¼	1:15	2:29¼
Fifth heat	39	1:15¼	2:31½

SPRING MEETING OF THE LEE PARK DRIVING ASSOCIATION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 2.—The Spring meeting of the Lee Park Driving Association will open to-morrow and continue for three days. The purses amount to $3,000, and 218 entries have been made.

AN ARKANSAS PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 2.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Helena, Ark., says Robert Reid, a notorious desperado, formerly keeper of a low groggery, and latterly proprietor of a hotel there, was shot and killed by his partner, Elisha W. Cannon, yesterday morning. Cannon escaped.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LABOR TOPICS.

END OF THE STAGE-DRIVERS' STRIKE—DISSATISFIED LABORERS—MOVEMENT OF THE COOPERS.

As usual at this season of the year there seems to be a disposition on the part of many classes of artisans and laborers to "strike," and as usual the time is anything but favorable to their cause. Within the past week the stage-drivers, who struck for an advance of fifty cents per day in the rate of wages, have had to surrender to the employers. The result is that many of them will find themselves out of employment altogether, while the more fortunate ones, whom the "bosses" deign to take back, will be expected to cultivate a more moderate if not abject tone. Then the laborers employed to assist bricklayers on many of the largest buildings now in process of erection in various parts of the City thought they must strike too. They receive from $2 25 to $2 50 per day, and forgetting that theirs is not skilled labor undertake in a few instances to demand from twenty-five cents to fifty cents per day increase. Of course they do not get the advance, for this happens to be a season when employers can get all the help they require in almost every branch of business, not to speak of laborers. As with the stage-drivers the places of the laborers are easily filled by men anxious to receive the rate of pay which the strikers reject.

The most important of the trade movements, however, at present, is that of the Coopers' Union. This is an "international" union, its jurisdiction covering the United States and the British North American Provinces. It would be improper to say that these men are on "strike," for they have demanded neither an increase of pay nor a reduction of the hours of labor. The movement is one of aggression by the employers, some fifteen firms of whom, led by the great oil refineries, are engaged in an attempt to break up the union. Some weeks since the managers of the Standard and Astral Oil Works, notified their coopers that they must abjure the union or cease work, and the companies gave them one week in which to make up their minds. Several other large firms followed this example toward the men, and the result is now that there are about 700 coopers out of employment, as, in all cases, the men reported the ultimatum tendered by the "bosses" to the union, and were urged by the union not to surrender. There are, in all, about 2,000 coopers in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and all of those not out of employment are pledged to sustain those who have been forced out by the bosses. The union has about $10,000 in funds, and will be continually in receipt of assessed sums from those who are working, to be devoted to the assistance of those who are "out." The unemployed members are allowed an average of about $7 per week each. As the men express it, "This fight involves the life of the union, and the co-operative strength of all the men employed in the trade. It means the sacrifice of years of mutual organization and effort for their elevation and comparative independence," and they will most undoubtedly resist it to the last extremity. Many of the firms have large time contracts to fill, and the men are satisfied that the employers will have to succumb. Within the past two days quite a number of men have been brought from other cities to fill the places of those discharged, but like loyal men they decline to go to work when they learn the real situation. Some of them have returned voluntarily to the cities whence the employers brought them, and others have been sent home at the expense of the union. A batch of ten went back to Syracuse last night. They had no money and no work, they said, but they would not interfere with the men in New-York. One man who was at the rendezvous, No. 165 East Broadway, yesterday, was from Philadelphia. He had been out of work for eight months, but refused to work against the men here on his arrival. The bosses say they have no sinister motives in attempting to destroy the union, but the men assert that with the union disorganized, the bosses would have the men at their mercy, both as to hours and wages. Last night all the subordinate unions of New-York and Jersey City, numbering about 1,000 men, met at the rendezvous and proceeded in a body to Williamsburg to attend the mass-meeting reported below.

MASS-MEETING OF COOPERS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A very large meeting of the United Association of Coopers was held last evening at Apollo Hall, Brooklyn, E. D. Fully 1,000 coopers were present, Brooklyn, New-York, and Jersey City being well represented. The Jersey delegation joined the New-York men at No. 165 East Broadway, and both bodies marched to Grand Street Ferry, and crossed over to Williamsburg, where they were met by the Brooklyn coopers, and all marched in procession, preceded by a band, to Apollo Hall. The meeting was held for the purpose of sustaining by moral force the men now on strike, numbering about 650, who were principally engaged by firms in the oil trade. George Bradley, the District President of the association, was called to the chair. He said he would have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Denis S. Griffen, Secretary of the Working Men's Union, who would address them on the question now at issue between themselves and the "bosses."

The Chairman turned round to introduce "Denis," but that individual could not be found. "Mr. Griffen," said the Chairman, "is gone down stairs, I suppose to take a drink. [Laughter.] I will introduce to you Patrick O'Farrell in his stead." Mr. O'Farrell said they were determined to hold out to the end. They only claimed the right to value their labor as the "bosses" valued their merchandise. Mr. Wm. Cashman of the Tailors' Union; Mr. Patrick Hogan, of the Iron Moulders, and others from unions not connected with the coopers, made addresses, extending the sympathy of their organizations to the strikers. The chief feature of these addresses was that a movement is now in progress for the consolidation of all trades unions throughout the Continent into one homogeneous body, so that if one trade was attacked by capitalists the whole consolidated union would support it. Except this be done trades unions would not, they admitted, be able to exist. The meeting adjourned at a late hour without passing any formal resolutions.

MARRIAGE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL'S DAUGHTER.

The marriage of Miss Edith Archibald, youngest daughter of the British Consul General, to her distant cousin, Mr. Charles Archibald, took place yesterday. There was a very numerous assemblage at the Church of the Incarnation, in Madison avenue, where the ceremony was performed, and subsequently those more intimate with the family assembled at Mr. Archibald's residence, in Thirty-fifth street, where an elegant luncheon was served. The plate lately presented to the Consul General by the Bank of England, for his services in regard to the bank forgers last year, was a conspicuous ornament on the table. It falls to the lot of few men to be so highly esteemed by the people of two countries as is Mr. Archibald, and the interest felt and expressed by a very large circle of American friends in the happy event which has just taken place must have been gratifying to him and his family.

FIVE PERSONS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED.

About 7 o'clock last night the pilot of the ferry-boat Central, of the Communipaw Ferry, when nearing the Jersey side from New-York, observed a party of three ladies and two gentlemen coming out of the cove which is situated between the Jersey City and Communipaw ferries, in a small yacht. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs at the Central's passengers, and then were lost to the sight of the passengers and pilot, by the boat entering her slip. About ten minutes later a passing tug picked up the yacht, bottom upward, and towed it to Communipaw. It is supposed that the occupants were drowned, as nothing more was seen of them. Nothing was found in the yacht by which it could be ascertained where it belonged.

THREE BURGLARS LOCKED UP.

On the 13th of May last, Rand & Waring's establishment at Eleventh avenue and Thirty-third street, the office of the Compressed Air Drill Company, was entered by burglars and $1,100 worth of brass fixtures were carried away. Two weeks ago, two boys were arrested, and from one of them it was learned that the booty had been taken to Patrick Finnigan's receiving-shop, No. 416 West Twenty-ninth street. Finnigan was arrested, and a large portion of the stolen property was recovered. On Monday last, Capt. McDonnel and Detectives Murphy and Kehoe arrested Thomas Donnegan, Michael Tully, and John Coffey, whom they were satisfied had been engaged in the burglary. The prisoners were taken to the Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and locked up.

AN IMPORTANT LAW POINT DECIDED.

On the 22d of May last the Legislature passed an act in relation to the Marine Court of this City, which is of much importance to lawyers practicing in that court. The text of the act was published in full in THE TIMES of Friday last. Section 7 provides that "in all cases where judgment shall be recovered in said court, all proceedings supplementary to execution on said judgment shall be had in said court." Yesterday Mr. Denis A. Spellissy, of the firm of Spellissy, Gibbons & MacInerney, applied to Judge Loew, in the Common Pleas, Chambers, for an order for the examination of a debtor under a judgment recovered in the Marine Court. Judge Loew refused to grant the order, on the ground that the new act conferred exclusive jurisdiction of such matters upon the Marine Court. By an elaborate argument, Mr. Spellissy convinced his Honor that the act referred to judgments recovered after its passage, and not to those of a prior date, to which his judgment belonged, and, therefore, he claimed that he was entitled to the order. Judge Loew coincided in the views expressed by the gentleman, and granted the motion.

BASE BALL.

The Philadelphia Club added one more game to its list of victories, yesterday, by defeating the Mutuals on the Union Grounds, in a poorly played game of over two hours' duration. There were about 1,200 spectators on the grounds. Considerable time was consumed in selecting an umpire, neither sides being able to agree on the person proposed by the other, until Mr. Chadwick's name was proposed. He, however, refused to act, but recommended Mr. Karp, of the Nameless Club, who was finally agreed upon, and play was called at 3:50 P. M., with the Philadelphians at the bat. The game opened in favor of the New-Yorkers, by a score of 1 to 0. In the second inning the errors of Hicks and Holdsworth, and a wild throw of Fulmer's gave the Mutuals three runs, but the Philadelphias, though five men went to the bat, were unable to score. The commencement of the fourth inning saw the Mutuals in the van by a score of 4 to 0. In this inning the Philadelphias made things look interesting by scoring three runs off as many base hits, and blanking their opponents. Neither side scored in the fifth inning. Craver marked his play in this inning by making a brilliant catch of a liner from Remsen, and putting out Nelson at second. The Philadelphias made two more runs in the sixth inning, and took the lead, which they held throughout the rest of the game. Appended is the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	—8
Mutual	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—7

Runs earned—Philadelphia, 3; Mutual, 0.
Time of game—two hours and fifteen minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Karp, of the Nameless Club.
Bases on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Mutual, 6.
Wides pitched by Mathews, 31; by Cummings, 29.

SURRENDER OF CITY PROPERTY APPROPRIATED FOR THE POOR.

The following letter was transmitted to Controller Green yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, }
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874. }

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Public Charities and Correction, in returning herewith the keys of the premises—No. 49 Leonard street, No. 61 Thompson street, and the old Station-house, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fourth avenue—which you were pleased to place at our disposal for the accommodation of the houseless and homeless poor of the City during the last Winter, take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude for the readiness with which you met the efforts to alleviate the condition of the destitute.

Only those practically acquainted with the untold amount of suffering and destitution that has prevailed in our City during the past Winter can appreciate the benefit derived from the measures which you enabled us to inaugurate for the assistance and relief of the thousands that applied to the City for aid.

Let us hope that our community will be spared the recurrence of such a season of general destitution which demanded the extraordinary efforts of those who were called to administer the charities of the people, although we are assured that the City of New-York will always have officials in charge of their institutions who will be ready to respond to their necessities as they arise.

In restoring the premises to your control we believe that you will find them in far better condition than when we received them, they having undergone repairs and improvements without a dollar's expense to the City.

With sentiments of the highest regard, very truly yours,

WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
MYER STERN,
Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF VITAL STATISTICS.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Elisha Harris submitted the following report:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, June 2, 1874. }

To the Secretary of the Board of Health:

SIR: In the week ending on Saturday, May 30, the number of deaths reported in this City amounts to 484, against 452 reported and 459 actually occurring during the previous week. The last two weeks in May this year indicate as favorable a condition of public health as ever has been presented by the mortuary records at this period of the year. The third week in May was marked by the least mortality of any week in the past twelve months. The deaths by diphtheria and scarlatina continue to be in excess of previous years at this season. In some dwellings there has been extreme fatality from diphtheria. In one family on West Thirty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue, four children died from that malady in four successive days last week. There were 44 deaths caused by these two maladies during the week. The death rate the third week in May was equal to 22.95 per 1,000 annually, and last week was at 24.20. The rate in London the second week in May was equal to 20 per 1,000 annually; in Edinburgh, 28 per 1,000; in Glasgow, 29; in Dublin, 24; in Liverpool, 29; Manchester, 31; Paris, 22; and in Berlin, the first week ending May 9, 28; in Munich, 37; and in Vienna, 29 per 1,000. Statistical returns from few American cities reach us in time for a weekly comparison, but the comparison of returns from several of them, for the last four weeks of April, reads as follows: In Washington, 16.40 per 1,000; Baltimore, 21.44; Buffalo, 17.55; Chicago, 15.18; Memphis, 35.60; Dayton, 21.26; Philadelphia, 20.23; Brooklyn, 23.89; Boston, 29.52, and in New-York, for same period, 27.38 per 1,000 yearly. Respectfully submitted,

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer has received the following subscriptions in aid of the Louisiana sufferers: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., $200; W. H. Aspinwall, $100; G. G. W., $5, and A Louisiana Resident, $10.... Very few persons called upon the Mayor yesterday. He left his office early in the afternoon to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Museum of Natural History building, at the Central Park....In a few days, the Mayor, it is said, intends to make a tour through the Pennsylvania coal regions. He will be absent about ten days—the limit made by the charter—during which time Mr. S. B. Vance, the President of the Board of Aldermen, will act in his stead. The Mayor is said to be largely interested in coal stocks....Inspector Walling has been appointed to select a dog pound, to carry out the provisions of the ordinance of Alderman Morris, which was recently adopted by both branches of the Common Council and approved by the Mayor.

THE UHLING CONSPIRACY.

"Dr." Ernest Uhling, Louisa Germs, and Charles Finck, an undertaker, indicted for attempting to obtain money by false pretenses, by means of the coffin and brick conspiracy, were arraigned to plead yesterday. It will be remembered that the "Doctor" attempted to obtain a policy of insurance for $10,000 on the life of Louisa Germs, to whose death he certified, and that on the "remains" being exhumed, the coffin was found to be filled with bricks. The indictment against Marie Ivanny, the wife of Uhling, who was originally indicted with the others, has been quashed. Finck, the undertaker, having only given bail to appear at Special Sessions, District Attorney Allen moved that he be held in bail to appear at General Sessions. The Recorder fixed bail at $1,000, which was furnished by Finck's brother.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the leader upon "Scientific Schools" in THE TIMES of yesterday, (June 1,) it occurred to me that a few words in explanation of some facts there mentioned might be worth saying for the information of your readers.

In the first place, allusion is made to the costliness of a scientific education as compared with the old academic or classical course, and the sum of $750 is mentioned as the yearly expense of a scientific student. This is, however, without doubt intended to cover maintenance as well as all directly educational expenses; for the largest amount involved in fees, cost of books and apparatus, &c., in any scientific school in this country is less than $300, and in many cases it is much below this. Thus, to go no further away from home than the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, we find a school of science whose outfit and appliances in every sense are surpassed by no similar institution in the world, where the fees charged are $75 a year.

To accomplish such a result, however, as the maintenance of a scientific school of the first class a very large endowment is necessary, for the reason that in order to give adequate instruction in this direction, not only a large amount of space in laboratories, workshops, and drafting-rooms is needed for each student, but also an amount of personal and individual attention from the professor, which makes a very large number of instructors essential, to say nothing of the mass of apparatus, tools, and appliances needed by the student for the pursuit of his work. Thus to cite the case of the Stevens Institute again as the most recent and most thoroughly equipped: The cost of its apparatus, tools, and other appliances exceeds $100,000, and with a corps of eight instructors, doing full duty, only one hundred students are accommodated, while nearly one acre of floor space is provided for these in the various laboratories, work-shops, and lecture-rooms. The state of affairs in all the other scientific schools is after the same manner; all provide vastly more than the fees of students pay for.

Students in such institutions ought to realize the fact that even where they pay the highest fees they are getting an excellent bargain, and are moreover acquiring knowledge and skill which are capable of being coined into money in their after life.

What is worth money is very apt to cost money, and while a man may develop his muscles, or his mind, by simple exercise very cheaply, yet if he wishes at the same time to learn a useful trade, and to construct something of value, he will find an outlay of some sort essential, if only for his materials and his tools.

TRAGEDY IN WILLIAMSBURG

A MOTHER MURDERS HER THREE CHILDREN.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF HER HUSBAND—THE TRAGEDY THE RESULT OF A LONG STRIKE—THE MURDERESS MAD THROUGH WANT.

Just before daybreak yesterday morning Michael Dwyer, a society cooper, who has been on strike for a number of weeks, returned to his lodgings, on the second floor of the three-story tenement-house No. 35 North Eighth street, Williamsburg, in a state of intoxication. He found his wife pale from anxiety and want, surrounded by his three little children, waiting up for him. She said, as he entered the room, "So you've come at last, Mike? Is the strike ended?" Dwyer replied that he did not know how it would be until the morning papers came out, containing a report of the action taken by the union at the meeting the night before. On hearing his answer his wife urged him to lie down and take some rest and be ready to go to work later in the morning, irrespective of any action the union might take. Dwyer said he would wait until the papers came out any way before making application for work. Mrs. Dwyer had half persuaded her husband to leave the strikers, and in order that there might be no further excuse for delay she went from the house to purchase a paper. In a few minutes she returned, being unable to find one at that hour, and about 5 o'clock asked her husband to go out and get a paper. He did so, and while out met a brother cooper named Owen Murphy, who had decided to give up the strike, and go to work. Murphy accompanied Dwyer to his home, urging him to go to work. Dwyer's wife joined in the appeal of his friend; but Dwyer finding that the union had taken no decided action, was obstinate, and announced his intention of waiting a few days longer. Murphy left to go to work, and Dwyer drawing a chair near the front window sat down to read the paper he had purchased. He had been in this position but a few minutes when his wife came stealthily behind the chair, armed with a heavy cooper's hammer, and struck her husband a terrible blow on the top of the head. He jumped from the chair, but before he could defend himself received another blow from the hammer at the base of his skull near the left ear. Stunned from the effects of the blows and covered with blood, he rushed from the room, and crossing the landing, entered the apartments of a man named Slavin, who lived on the same floor. Mrs. Slavin got a wet cloth and was in the act of applying it to the wounded man's head, when his wife followed him into the room and again rushed at him with the blood-stained hammer in her uplifted hand. Mrs. Slavin's husband, who is an old and feeble man, threw himself between the husband and wife, and after a severe struggle succeeded in wresting the hammer from the latter and forcing her out of the room. When Mrs. Slavin had tied a cloth round Dwyer's head he ran hastily down stairs and into the street for aid, fearing his wife would attack their children. A few blocks from the house he encountered Sergt. Fielding and officers McCue and Hynes, of the Fifth Precinct. Sergt. Fielding, after learning the facts of the case, sent the wounded man to the station-house, and repaired himself to the house No. 35 North Eighth street. At the door he met a decent, quiet looking woman in the act of leaving the house. The Sergeant asked her if she knew a Mrs. Dwyer, and she said yes, that that was her name. The officer then asked about her husband, and she replied that she had struck him because he deserved it; that he refused to work to support his wife and children. Thinking that Dwyer was the only one assaulted, the Sergeant took the woman by the arm, and was walking with her to the station-house, when she remarked quietly that she had just killed her children, and that they were lying dead at the house. Fielding at once took the woman back to the house, and, mounting the stairs, entered the apartments of the Dwyers. These consisted of three small rooms. The front room, fourteen feet by twelve, was used as a kitchen and dining room, and through a door leading from it at the back was a small, dark bedroom. The remaining room off the hall was used as a coal hole and for lumber. Passing through the front room the Sergeant, still holding Mrs. Dwyer by the arm, paused on the threshold of the dark bedroom. The only light was that admitted through the doorway, and as Sergt. Fielding stood at the threshold it was with difficulty that he could discern objects within. Gradually his eyes adapted themselves to the gloom, and he saw a spectacle that made his blood run cold. Stretched on a low bed were the corpses of three children. Two of the bodies reclined at the foot of the bed, while the third, that of a girl about seven years of age, occupied a position at the head. Blood stained the sheets and pillow-cases, and dropped with a dismal plash on the floor, where it collected in a pool and slowly made its way to a crevice under the bed, and disappeared under the floor. A single glance satisfied the Sergeant that the children were dead. A diligent search resulted in the discovery of two smoothing-irons, which had evidently been used by the mother in killing the children. One was found standing on a table, the other on a stove. The bottoms of both were clotted with human blood, to which a few light hairs clung tenaciously.

The hammer with which Mrs. Dwyer struck her husband was obtained from the Slavins. The names of the murdered children are Jemmy, Maggie, and Timothy. The girl was seven years of age, her brother Jemmy had reached his fourth year, and Timothy was but a baby, one year and nine months old. That the unfortunate mother was insane at the time of the act there appears to be very little doubt. After the birth of her second child she had an attack of typhoid fever which affected her brain and obliged her confinement in Flatbush Lunatic Asylum for a short time. Mrs. Dwyer is much younger than her husband, but they lived happily together since their marriage, in 1867, until the commencement of the coopers' strike. Dwyer, though he drank sometimes, was an industrious man, and treated his family well. After the first few weeks of the strike their money was exhausted and want began to stare them in the face. The rent was unpaid and that fast weighed on the mind of Mrs. Dwyer, who was peculiarly sensitive about money matters. To be in debt made her life miserable, and within the past few weeks her family was deprived of many of the necessaries of life owing to their straitened circumstances. The following account of the murder was given to a reporter by Mrs. Dwyer herself, in the Fifth Precinct Station-house:

Reporter—Have you lived pleasantly with your husband?

Mrs. Dwyer—Well, yes; but I don't think we had any great love for each other. I was only eighteen when I was married, and he was much older than that. But I can honestly say that I feel a comfort to know that my children are in heaven. Wasn't it the Lord who sent down His only Son to die? Well, I took the lives of my children, but it was for their souls' sake. First I killed the baby—my little Tim; he was one year and nine months old. The reason I took the baby first was because he was lying nearest to me. He made some noise—I think he cried quite hard, but it didn't last long. I hit Maggie second. She woke up and said, "Mamma." I said, "It's me, Maggie." Then I put her out of her trouble. Maggie was a good girl. She told me many times she wanted to go to heaven. Once I asked her whether she would feel bad if I should drown her in the river. She said no, for she should go to heaven. Then I took Jemmy. He woke up and moaned, so I turned him over to let the blood run out of his head faster. They were good children.

Reporter—Mrs. Dwyer, do you realize your position?

Mrs. Dwyer—Perfectly, Sir. I am a murderess; I have defied the law; but my little ones, thank God, are in heaven. I have often felt like killing myself, and I knew that if I went first and left them behind me, they would never reach heaven. You see, Sir, my husband wouldn't go to work. I warned him to go, and yet he persisted, and my brain is not quite right sometimes, and that's the way it happened.

The woman's description of the manner in which she attacked her husband is substantially the same as that given above. The Police Surgeons pronounce Dwyer's wound fatal. His skull is fractured in two places. Dwyer is a native of Ireland, as is also his wife. He is a middle-aged man, some years past forty, while his wife is only in her twenty-sixth year. Dwyer said yesterday, of his wife, that a "better woman never lived," and that it was the rent and the trouble about the strike that crazed her. The people who lived in the house with the Dwyers give them an excellent character, and particularly of Mrs. Dwyer. She was of most orderly habits and exemplary character, and always exhibited for her children a doting affection. The bodies of the children were removed to the City undertaker's, and the inquest will be held by Coroner Whitehill to-night.

DEATH FROM TRICHINÆ—POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 2.—A post-mortem examination has been made of the body of George Cordes, who died of trichinæ, from eating raw ham. A powerful microscope made visible thousands of trichinæ. On the space of an inch sixty-five were counted, and there were doubtless millions in the body.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER—ANOTHER BODY FOUND.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2.—A dispatch from the scene of the late flood reports the finding of the body of Arthur Sharp, of Leeds, aged sixteen years, by some workmen who were digging for buried machineary near Florence. The bodies of only four of the known victims are now unrecovered.

WOMEN'S PEACE FESTIVAL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The second anniversary of the Philadelphia branch of the Women's Peace Festival was held to-day in the woods near Oak Lane Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Among those present was the venerable Lucretia Mott. After addresses a series of resolutions was adopted, sending greetings to all peace meetings being held throughout the world; appealing to mothers to no longer yield up their sons as food for powder, and to fathers to no longer uphold military glory; appealing for the abolition of the military system; regretting the delay attending the distribution of the money so promptly paid by Great Britain under the Geneva arbitration; and asking for the immediate abolition of the office now held by Gen. Sherman.

ANOTHER GANG OF MASKED BURGLARS.

TWO WATCHMEN AT COLD SPRING, N. Y., BOUND AND GAGGED—THE THIEVES MAKE OFF WITH $5,000 IN GREENBACKS AND SECURITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, June 2.

The quiet little Highland village of Cold Spring, on the Hudson, is considerably excited to-day over another masked robbery which occurred at 2 A. M. at the office of the West Point Foundry, of Paulding, Kemble & Co. The story of the robbery is best told by James Lomax, one of the night watchmen. The following is his statement: "I am one of the night watchmen at the West Point Foundry. Last night I went on duty as usual at about 6 P. M. I first went to the office and staid in there until 12:25 o'clock. I then went to an oven in the molding-shop to warm my tea. As I was in the act of putting my tin can down before the fire, three men made their appearance outside. As I came out of the building one of them stepped up to my left side, one of the others to the front of me, and the third one behind me, with a lantern in his hand. The first man said to me, "Are you firing up?" I replied, "Yes." Then he said, "Where is the old man?" I asked him, "What old man?" He said, "The one that watches with you." I said I thought he was in the office. The old man's name is Rodney Roe, a watchman the same as myself. I said to them, "Do you want him?" He replied, "I want you, and you are my prisoner." Then they seized me and walked me along to the molding-room, where they put my hands behind my back and strapped them. One of the men then took a round ball out of his pocket and crammed it into my mouth, and tied it around my neck with tarred strings, completely gagging me. They then set me down and strapped my legs with new straps in two places, and also pinioned my arms and tied me to a heavy casting, and all three left. After I had been left alone five or six minutes one of them came back to see how I was getting along. He asked me if I was all right. I could only mumble something. He then returned to his comrades who were in the office binding and gagging the old man. One of them came back to see how I was, and left again quickly. Finally they came back and cut the straps from my legs and ordered me to stand up. Then they covered my head with a coat. I asked them as well as I could, "Where are you going with me?" One replied gruffly, "You'll know after awhile." I was then led out of doors, and they walked me into the office to the safe-vault, in which they put me, and shut the iron door nearly to, leaving it open just far enough to give me a chance to breathe. I found Rodney Roe, the other watchman, in there too. He was also bound and gagged. We sat on the vault floor facing each other. While we were in the vault we heard the robbers endeavoring to break open the safe on the opposite side of the room. The safe-vault we were in was used for keeping books and papers in. The inner door is of iron and the outer of wood. The safe they were breaking into is one of Herring's patent, and is six feet high. We couldn't see the men at work, but could hear them. They were apparently hammering the safe with heavy hammers, and we could hear the clinking of cold-chisels and the grating of levers, as though they were prying open the doors. Suddenly they opened the outer door of the vault we were in and called out to us to "keep back from the inner door, as there was going to be an explosion." Of course we kept back, and then they shut the outer door. We heard a very slight explosion soon after, when the outer door of the vault was again opened, and we heard one of the burglars say to the other, "Where is the new fuse, the old fuse is good for nothing?"

We knew then that the first explosion was a failure. We could hear them charge the safe a second time, and quickly a heavy explosion followed, as though the front part of the safe was blown out. We next heard them handling papers, tearing open envelopes, &c. They were not more than a half an hour doing the latter work when they again came to the door of the vault, and opened the outer one, and coming to the inner door, opened that one a little also, and peered in upon us. I mumbled to them that I felt faint, and they opened the door wider. One of them took a sledge hammer and smashed in one of the wooden panels of the outer door, and that let the air come in more freely, but he locked the door. All this time Mr. Roe and myself were trying to get our hands loose, Mr. Roe finally succeeding, and then he loosened mine, but we did not dare to show that our hands were free for fear they would kill us. Presently we heard them gather up some things and leave the office, and we could hear them hurrying away. I managed to squeeze through the broken panel of the outside door, and soon released Mr. Roe. Looking about the office we discovered that a large hole had been blown in the north door of the safe, and both doors were powderstrained and wide open. Scattered about the floor were torn envelopes, papers, packages, &c.; also a crowbar, sledge hammer, two cold chisels, tarred strings, fuse, muslin gags, and punches. This was a little after 3 A. M., and as quickly as possible we gave the alarm, but the robbers had fled. All were masked.

The following is a list of the bonds taken. They were all United States coupon bonds, five-twenties, six per cent., as follows:

No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
27,262	$500	17,537	$1,000
53,464	100	31,897	100
169,562	1,000	31,896	100
117,451	50	31,899	1,000
117,450	50	Number unknown	500
Total			$3,500

The robbers also took $1,000 in currency belonging to Paulding, Kemble & Co.; $175 belonging to Samuel S. Burrows, in trust; $75 to William Humphreys; two United States Treasury notes, $100 each, belonging to the Widow Morrissey, a widow of one of the former workmen.

Great efforts were made to capture the burglars.

SENTENCE OF A YOUNG MURDERER.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., June 2.—William Boorne, aged fifteen, who was indicted at the last Court of Oyer and Terminer in this county for the murder of his step-father, Caleb Omans, by chopping him to pieces with an ax, at Hamburg, in January last, to-day withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. Judge Barker sentenced Boorne to imprisonment at Auburn prison for life. The murder was committed while both parties were intoxicated. Boorne received his sentence with the utmost indifference.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELECTION

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will hold a special meeting to-morrow, at which the question of the succession to the Presidency will be settled. It is believed that Mr. Scott will be made head of the road, that Mr. Roberts will follow as First Vice President, and that A. J. Cassatt, the present General Manager, will be elected Second Vice President.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

The steam-ships Scotia, from Liverpool May 23, and Queenstown May 24; Crescent City, from Havana in five days; Georgia, from Charleston, S. C., and Richmond, from Richmond, Va., arrived at this port early this morning.

DEDICATION OF A NEW REFORMED CHURCH.

The new First Reformed Church in Paterson, N. J., was dedicated yesterday morning with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. There was a large crowd in attendance at an early hour, and at half past 10 o'clock a procession of clergymen filed in and took seats upon the platform. The services opened with the singing of the dedication anthem, after which Rev. Dr. Duryea offered an impressive prayer. The discourse of the day was delivered by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, of New Brunswick, who took his text from the Book of Isaiah, lx., 13: "And I will make the place of my feet glorious." At the close of his discourse he requested the congregation to rise, and then solemnly commended the building to the service of God. Interesting services were also held in the evening. The church is a very handsome edifice, and was erected at a cost of $75,000. It is located in Division street, between Straight and Auburn streets.

Swarms of Perfumes have come to the surface since the introduction of the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," but, like its delicious aroma, it is indestructible. Try it. "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR"—a refreshing dressing—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE BOY DIVER; or, Cora, the Net-maker, will soon be commenced in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY. Girls and boys should not fail to read it.—*Advertisement.*

HALL'S $4 and $5 Cassimere Hats, in "Silvery Pearl" and other shades. No. 37 Fulton st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

USE LYON'S INSECT POWDER on your carpets for moths, and in your cupboards and kitchens for bugs and ants. Sold in bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE ATTENDING DISCOMFORT, BUT LEST IT ENGENDER DISEASES INVOLVING MORE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS ARE EITHER LAXATIVE OR CATHARTIC, ACCORDING TO THE DOSE, AND MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO PRODUCE HEALTHY SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.—*Advertisement.*

A Most Successful Enterprise.

The most successful business enterprise of the season is the grand exhibition at the new salesroom of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, which was opened to the public on last Monday. The room is superbly decorated and furnished, and the display of elegant work, and of the various styles of sewing-machines manufactured by this company, together with the machines, gold and silver mounted and pearl inlaid, that won the Vienna prizes of a silver medal and diploma of honor, combine to constitute one of the most attractive and interesting exhibitions ever seen in New-York. The exhibition will continue throughout the week, day and evening.—*Advertisement.*

Not an Alcoholic Wash.

BURNETT'S MATCHLESS COCOAINE.
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

SOCIAL LIFE IN ARKANSAS.
OREGON AND COLORADO.
THE CASE OF PROF. SWING.
A FAMOUS PAINTING.
BURIED TREASURE.
TOTTIE WYLDE'S DEVICE—A story.
CABBAGE AS A FIELD CROP.
THE SOIL. By Alexander Hyde.
THE VINE AND ITS CULTURE.
FARMERS' CLUB.

With the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to the hour of going to press, and SPECIAL REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston and by all druggists.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel.

This standard family medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever sold, and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

To Have Good Health the Liver must be kept in order. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—Cathartic and Tonic—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Will clear the complexion, cure sick headache, &c. Shun imitations. Try SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.

55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

ARCHIBALD—ARCHIBALD.—On the 2d inst., at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., assisted by Rev. W. J. Seabury, CHARLES, son of Hon. Thomas Dickson Archibald, Senator of the Dominion of Canada, to EDITH JESSIE, daughter of E. M. Archibald, Esq., C. B., her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, New-York.

BLEYTHING—BULFINCH.—At St. John's Church, Savannah, Ga., May 27, Dr. GEO. D. BLEYTHING, of New-York, to MARIE H., daughter of the late Rev. S. G. Bulfinch, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass.

CAMERON—SEWELL.—On Tuesday, June 2, 1874, at Trinity Chapel, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, assisted by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., ADAM S. CAMERON to JULIA E., only daughter of the late William Sewell.

CAMPBELL—JOHNSTON.—At Ascension Church, New-York, June 2, 1874, by Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, JOHN W. C. CAMPBELL, R. N., to ANNIE H., daughter of J. C. Johnson, Esq., of Scarborough, N. Y. No cards.

☞ English papers please copy.

COMES—HAMMOND.—On Thursday, May 28, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, Ridgefield, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Wise, the bride's uncle, assisted by Rev. A. B. Taylor, DANIEL D. COMES to AUGUSTA, daughter of Samuel Hammond.

DIED.

BIRD.—On Sunday, May 31, 1874, MARY KATE SUMMERBELL, wife of Edmund R. Bird, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 126 Noble st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Wednesday, June 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, June 2, JOANNA T. JACKSON, wife of Frederick S. Boyd.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 59 West 37th st., on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BRUNSEN.—At his late residence, No. 385 Bedford av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, 31st ult., CHRISTOPHER W. BRUNSEN, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral Thursday, 2:30 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, June 2, 1874, ELIZABETH B., wife of Edward Chapman, aged 62 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 227 Putnam av., to-day, June 3, at 3 P. M. Remains taken to Utica for interment.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, JOHN EVANS, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 337 Court st., on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 2:30 P. M.

HENDRICKSON.—At Harlem, on Sunday, May 31, MARIA, widow of John Hendrickson, of Newtown, Long Island, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her brother, James Pryor, No. 41 West 130th st., on Wednesday, June 3, at 1 o'clock.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, Monday, June 1, LUCY OWEN, relict of Henry Holt, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, S. M. Pettingill, No. 324 Clinton av., Wednesday, June 3, at 5 P. M.

HOPPOCK.—At his residence, Dunnellan, N. J., on Sunday, May 31, LARRISON HOPPOCK, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Dunnellan, on Wednesday, June 3, at 12:15 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M., and return at 1:28 P. M.

MACQUAIDE.—On Monday, June 1, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, WM. O. MACQUAIDE, a late Inspector of Customs, aged 30 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 149 East 83d st., on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

POSTLETHWAITE.—In Lexington, Ky., on Monday, May 18, GABRIEL LEWIS POSTLETHWAITE, aged 68 years.

ROBERTS.—In Tariffville, Conn., on Saturday, May 30, JANE CAULDWELL, widow of the late Charles L. Roberts, in the 76th year of her age.

TAYLOR.—At Orange, N. J., Monday, June 1, ELIZABETH S., wife of Abraham C. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Washington st., on Wednesday, June 3, at 2 P. M.

WEIL.—Suddenly, Sunday morning, May 31, of Bright's disease, JANE WELLSWORTH, wife of Henry Weil.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 273 Madison av., Wednesday, June 3, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM; Or, MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.—This preparation has acquired a reputation which makes it sought after by ladies coming from or going to the most distant countries, for it has no equal or rival in its beautifying qualities. In removing Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Moth Patches, &c., its effects are almost magical. Like all other of Dr. Gouraud's preparations, this has extended its sale until it has become a specialty by its own merits, and is not the creature of mere advertising notoriety. It is recommended from one customer to another on actual knowledge of its value and utility. Prepared by

Dr. FELIX GOURAUD, No. 48 Bond st.,
(Removed from No. 453 Broadway, New-York.)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 6, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 7 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

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SONGS OF GRACE AND GLORY.

The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN and S. J. VAIL. 160 Pages. Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Boards, 35c.; $30 per 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed for 25 cts.; Boards, 35 cts. Publishers,

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—The following is the Calendar for June 3: Nos. 53, 56, 57, 23, 47, 52, 59, 62.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
9—Roach vs. Hoyt.
19—Sargent vs. Bailey, &c.
40—Goold vs. Martin.
64—Wilkinson vs. McAuliffe.
73—Montgomery vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.
76—Shotwell vs. Smith, impleaded.
103—Erie Railway Co. vs. Barr.
109—Earle, &c., vs. Scott, &c.

Nos.
110—Earle, &c., vs. Scott, &c.
111—Same vs. Same.
121—Ocean Bank of New-York vs. Leeds, &c.
123—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer.
129—Friend vs. Riehl.
132—In the matter, &c., Anderson.
151—Benton vs. Israel, &c.
154—Flint vs. Barr.
206—Salomon vs. Allen, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
Issues of Law and Fact.
54—Potter vs. Coulter.
62—Hoffman vs. Treadwell et al.
68—Reed et al. vs. Bourier et al.
70—Same vs. Same.
99—Noser vs. Smith.
100—De Mier vs. Travis.
101—Dimock vs. Cummings.
102—Kamp vs. Kamp et al.
103—Dimock vs. Cummings et al.
104—Leipzieger vs. Salem et al.
105—Carr vs. Clifford et al.
106—Pinto vs. O'Callaghan.
107—Tredegar Co. vs. St. Louis and Denver Railroad.
108—Prentiss vs. George et al.
109—Bloodgood vs. Mickle et al.
110—Worth vs. Lapaugh et al.
111—Arnaud vs. Buddensick.
112—Atkin vs. Atkin.
113—Andes vs. Douglass.
114—White vs. Coulter et al.
115—Eells vs. Best et al.
116—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould, impleaded.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.
118—Freeman vs. Smith.
119—Seely vs. Horsman et al.

Nos.
120—Erie Railway Company vs. Barr.
121—Knapp vs. Kingsland et al.
122—McCabe vs. McCarthy et al.
123—Moore vs. Young et al.
124—Marshal vs. Hirshfeld et al.
125—Whiton et al. vs. Spring.
126—Moore vs. Young et al.
127—Devine vs. Bird et al.
128—Goldstein vs. Juch.
129—Hallock et al. vs. Miller.
130—Karst vs. Marks et al.
131—Wood vs. Early et al.
132—Fellows vs. Smith et al.
133—Clark vs. Deacon.
134—King vs. Duryea.
135—Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.
136—Krausch vs. Pfund.
137—Gusthal vs. Illig et al.
138—Joyce vs. Burke.
139—Smith vs. Morgan et al.
140—Watson vs. Hockstaetter.
141—Theraasen et al. vs. Worth et al.
142—Baker vs. Hogel et al.
143—Smith vs. Franklin et al.
144—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2792—Castree, Executor, vs. Simmons.
994—Bruce et al. vs. Zschoch et al.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1278—Marshall vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1668—Curtis et al. vs. Kendricks.
3124—Coffin et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
896—Bowman et al. vs. Keenan et al.
424—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

Nos.
1372—Lawrence vs. Rand.
2556—Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
842—Clark vs. Cockerill.
1766—Spill vs. John Russell Mfg. Co.
3320—Witman vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1546—Mohr et al. vs. Felt.
1158—Barney vs. Roe.
1406—Levy vs. Rindskopf.
1006½—Chambers vs. Dunham.
1001½—Davis vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1726—Bigelow Blue Stone Co. vs. Randall.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
467—Herman vs. Duer et al.
1575—Wild et al. vs. Barnes.
1571—Cushman et al., Executor, vs. Brundrett et al.
2815—Silcocks et al. vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
3127—Green vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
2489—Driscoll, Administrator, &c., vs. Mayor New-York.
2549—Nelson, Jr., vs. Mayor New-York.
292—Abecasis vs. Hoagland.
3129—Scott vs. Matthews.

Nos.
1683—Tracey et al. vs. Watson.
1653—Ives, Trustee, &c. vs. Heath.
3101—Frank vs. Cannay.
1625—Wheeler vs. Fargo, President.
1665—Metropolitan Gaslight Co. vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
1669—Brown vs. Charlick.
1671—Felter vs. Gaffney.
1679—Steinrich vs. Bussing et al.
1745—Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.
1767—Turnbull vs. Farwell et al.
1771—Teutonia Nat. Bank of N. O. vs. Snow et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Co.
39—Gonzales, Administratrix, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1503—Hasewell vs. Coursen.
1647—Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
917—Egbert et al. vs. Hiffelsheimer.
1663—Thompson et al. vs. Parker.
1875—Demarest vs. Demarest.

Nos.
419—Vogel vs. Beams.
341—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1711—Wilkowski vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1727—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Merchants' and Traders' Ins. Co.
737—Gerrin vs. Howell.
667—Watston vs. The D., L. & W. R. R. Co.
479—Gieb vs. Schafer.
559—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
882—Tiecke vs. Schorndorf et al.
868—Sander et al. vs. Hoffman et al.
398—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass'n.
1822—Koehler vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1006—Hunt vs. Marshall.
1030—Waters vs. Austin et al.
948—Bradley vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.
896—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Reynolds.

Nos.
472—Hilsenbeck et al. vs. Gonser.
1484—Grant vs. Taylor.
844—Crescent Iron Co. vs. Westray et al.
914—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.
842—Raynor et al. vs. Hoagland.
424—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.
996—Fisk, Executrix, vs. New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
2219—Huguenot Nat. Bank vs. Studwell.
4072—Cowan vs. The Mayor.
3883—Booth vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
3571—Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.
4078—Murray vs. The Mayor.
1617—Caylus vs. Beebe.
4072—Lane vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
104—Dymond vs. Gillies.
3998—Oberle vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
4042—Curtis vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
4043—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
4050—Drake vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

Nos.
2173—Upton vs. Bedlow.
4051—Dissoy vs. Gross.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.
4048—Byrne vs. The Mayor, &c.
4079—Greene vs. Lane.
1662—Hammond vs. O'Hara.
1782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
1957—Devlin vs. Costello.
1612—Washington Ice Co. vs. Silver.
2499—Krymborg vs. O'Brien.
1363—Hefter vs. Brennan.
1173—McGuire vs. Grant.
1716—Bispham vs. Keech.
1205—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
512—Bell vs. Home Insurance Co.
4070—Hastings vs. The Mayor, &c.
4062—Babcock vs. The Mayor, &c.
1682—McFall vs. Irving.

Nos.
2709—Coleman vs. Cary.
4158—Vandewater vs. The Mayor, &c.
1477—Van Dyck vs. Streeter.
2741—Warner vs. Felt.
2744—Smith vs. Brague.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
10—Daly vs. Graindy.
14—Wintringham vs. Dibble.

Nos.
15—Ross vs. Arcularius.
41—Johnson vs. Judkins.
42—Hayward vs. Friend.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
4800—Sterling vs. Nicolai.
5162—Lee vs. Wehle.
4232—Corrigan, Jr., vs. Guenwald.
4976—McNamara vs. Beyea.
5403—Heather vs. Shaner.
3421—Brannigan vs. Fox.
4891—O'Connor et al. vs. Spofford.
1971—Claflin vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
4794—Wellington et al. vs. Hubbard.
5240—Hoffman vs. Boller.

Nos.
5265—Maltby vs Kendall et al.
5320—Martin vs. Askins.
5381—Maltby vs. Kendall.
4238—Hall vs. Brennan.
4239—Same vs. Same.
3713—Mohr vs. Smith.
3354—Dawley vs. Smith.
4988—Morrow et al. vs. The Westchester Institute.
4580—Ripley et al. vs. Slattery.
4641—Bellamy et al. vs. Ford.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
4923—Terrell vs. Otis et al.
4972—Atwood vs. Butler et al.
4982—Lynch vs. Beachy.
5088—Mackenzie et al. vs. Schneider.
4262—Wheat vs. Michaux.
5013—Detjen vs. Hulseberg.
5021—Morange vs. Ceraglio.
4799—Mayer vs. Eisig.

Nos.
4527—Perth Amboy Fibre Co. vs. Morris.
1279—Bandman vs. N. Y. L. & H. Co.
1481—Madder vs. Horn.
4356—Phœnix Ins. Co. vs. Sulzer.
4525—Wightman vs. Tilt et al.
3811—Krugman vs. Daily.
5097—Moneth vs. Berger.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
5352—Frölich vs. Loftus.
4637—Kautman vs. Tiefel.
5056—Merrell vs. Frost.
5094—Stein vs. Ehrhardt.
5092—Marchbank vs. Seymour.
4638—Mulholland vs. Wise et al.
4739—Stoddard vs. Gherwin et al.
5201—Tone vs. Edmonds et al.

Nos.
5026—Archer & P. M'n'fg. Co. vs. Brundage.
5289—Schwartz vs. Godchaux.
3552—Ayers, Adm'r, vs. Smith et al.
3592—O'Leary vs. Kennedy.
4792—Coggeshall vs. Dale et al.
4852—Hahn vs. Machado.
5276—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Goggins and Cornelius Rice, robbery.
Andrew Torney, robbery.
Frank Riley et al., burglary.
John Pelland and Samuel Jackson, burglary.
Wm. Flynn, burglary.
Samuel Allestein, burglary.
John Nolan, felonious assault and battery.
Pat'k McGuiness, felonious assault and battery.

Wolf Isiek, grand larceny.
Eliza Hennessy, grand larceny.
Joseph Applebaum, larceny from the person.
Rose Daly, larceny from the person.
Michael Kelly, larceny from the person.
Maria Anderson, larceny from the person.
Henry Howard, forgery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Andrew R. Roberts, forgery.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 2.—Judgments affirmed, with costs—Genet vs. Davenport; Belding vs. Leichardt. Order affirmed with costs—The People ex rel. Curry vs. Andrew H. Green et al.

Appeals dismissed with costs—Brink vs. The Republic Fire Insurance Company, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Motion denied without costs—Smith vs. Smith.

Motion granted, with $10 costs, unless the appellant's sureties now on undertaking justify, if excepted to, and pay the costs of motion, $10—Morgan vs. Skiddy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Shattuck vs. Sperman; reference ordered.

Dana vs. Stuhbeck, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnam, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Turney, Lempbacher vs. McCarthy, Hawkins vs. Hawkins, Noonan vs. Dunphy, Cassidy vs. Schedel, Andrews vs. Deluc. Memorandums.

Compton vs. Chase, Equitable Life Assurance Company vs. Salter, Same vs. Same, Mulford vs. Brundage, Ferris vs. Hamilton, Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c., Phillips vs. McCormack, Applebee vs. Brevort, Brooks vs. Flitner, Johns vs. Norris, Raynor vs. Lybs, Greenwich Bank vs. DeGroot, Sands vs. Ruston, Henderson vs. Kirtland, Friedman vs. Bassford, Brown vs. Keys, Chesterman vs. Purdy, Hasbrouck vs. Bond, Hetop vs. Hazlett, Home Insurance Company vs. Hawsmann, Foster vs. National Ice Company. Powers vs. Trenor. Granted.

Schmidt vs. Altschue, Ritterband vs. Jacobson, McGinnis vs. Hotaling; motions granted. (Memorandum.)

Coleman vs. Foran; granted. (Memorandum.)

McGinnis vs. Hotaling; denied; $10 costs.

Union Trust Company vs. Serrell; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Archer et al. vs. Flynn et al.; judgment for plaintiff. See memorandum.

Lustig vs. Lustig; order settled.

Roberts vs. White et al.; judgment settled and signed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

THE DENTAL RUBBER CASES IN COURT AGAIN.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company and Josiah Bacon vs. William H. Dwinelle.—This case and a number of other suits brought against dentists for infringement of the Cummings' Patent came on to be heard on Saturday last on motions for injunction. After argument by B. F. Lee for complainants, and Fred. H. Betts for defendant, the court, yesterday, granted injunctions in each case, restraining the defendant from further infringement of said patent.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Van Vorst and a Jury.

A SHOT AND SHELL SPECULATION.

Charles Dusenburry vs. Homer Fisher.—This suit is brought to determine title as between the parties to a quantity of old shot and shell, valued at $20,000. It appears from the testimony produced on the trial thus far, that in 1870, Dusenburry, Fisher and others entered into a joint speculation to purchase a quantity of old shot and shell about to be sold by the Government at Baton Rouge, La.; that in pursuance of that understanding Dusenburry purchased a large quantity at the rate of four cents per pound, but, as plaintiff claimed, his associates failed to furnish their proportion of the purchase money. Thereupon, as plaintiff asserts, he invested $13,000 in the material on his own account, shipped the same to this City, and had it placed on board a barge at the foot of Thirteenth street, North River; that defendant (Fisher) purchased the barge from the owners, and had it, with the property on board, removed to Jersey City. The plaintiff then obtained an order of replevin for the recovery of the property, and defendant immediately removed it back to New-York. Here again plaintiff sued out a replevin and obtained possession of the property pending the action on giving $20,000 bonds. The defendant claims that the property was purchased on joint account. The case is still on trial.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

SUPPLY CONTRACTS.

Alonzo and Andrew Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.—This suit was brought to recover $2,341, for potatoes furnished the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The defense set up was that William E. Duryea, a Commissioner of Public Instruction, was interested in the contract, and that under the charter a Commissioner was disqualified from contracting to furnish supplies to the City. The defense failed to produce testimony to establish the charge that Commissioner Duryea was interested in the contract, and judgment was accordingly rendered in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Elliott Sandford for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and H. J. Forker for the City.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles B. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

NOTE.—The above sale is postponed, by order of court, until the FIRST MONDAY (being the 6th day) OF JULY, A. D. 1874.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
N. W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, who speaks English, French, and German, well acquainted in traveling and packing, wishes to return to Europe with a family; has first-class reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell. Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, active German Girl, who well understands the duties of an up-stairs maid; is an active waitress, and is kind and obliging; a good chance for a lady to find a good girl. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SMART, INTELligent English girl, who is a neat, orderly chamber-maid and a good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or cook, washer, and ironer; has the best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 113 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A GERman young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid, and very fond of children; also a plain seamstress; undoubted reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; is perfectly willing to take either, or as seamstress; a very neat sewer by hand or machine; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a competent woman, or to wait on a middle-aged or invalid lady; willing to go to the country. Call all the week at No. 20 West 20th st., from where she can be highly recommended.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; washing and ironing if desired; can give three years' City reference from present employer. Call at No. 38 West 60th st., near 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or help with children. To be seen at No. 311 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, WASHER, AND IRONER, nurse, seamstress, with the highest of reference. Call at the Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL as chamber-maid and assist with washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Call at No. 137 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; good reference; willing and obliging. Call at 233 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; good references; City or country. Call at Mrs. Colton's, No. 228 5th av., near 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as parlor-maid or chamber-maid; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 2 North Washington square, at present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATEly landed, as chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred. Apply from 10 to 4, at No. 163 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for chamber-work or waiting; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and take care of children. Call at present employer's, No. 61 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamber-work, assist with washing, or as nurse; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 211 East 28th st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid in a private family; would prefer the country for the Summer; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 652 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor, front.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SWEDish sisters; competent, willing girls, for family work; one a good cook, the other for up-stairs work; will wash together; have good reference; do not object to other servants, and will take a place separately if desired; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR ASSIST in Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable and first-class family cook and baker; meats, game, pastry, creams, &c.; very best City testimonials; country or City; sober and honest. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROTestant woman who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; reference first class. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; all kinds of side dishes in the neatest manner; country or City; will do washing, &c.; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COOK; WILLING TO do coarse washing; has two years' references from her last place; can do good cooking, and is a first-rate baker. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices; bones and lards; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL, STRONG, healthy, and willing to work, to cook, wash, and iron; understands milk and butter; can get an early breakfast; good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, neat and tidy, ready and willing, just from Norfolk, Va., as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is capable of doing all kinds of good cooking; good baker; will assist with coarse washing; no objection to the country; two years' City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th st., rear house.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook; understands all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has six years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDISH woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; can be seen at her present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman, who is a good plain cook; makes good bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN AS first-class cook in a hotel or boarding-house; country preferred; best reference. Call two days at No. 246 West 30th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT young woman; plain cook, washer, and ironer or general house-work for a small family. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; will be found trustworthy; good City references. Call at No. 161 West 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES TO find places for her Protestant cook and German Protestant chamber-maid, who would go as nurse. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 69 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 20 Jane st., between Greenwich st. and 8th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objections to the country as dairy-woman; satisfactory references. Address Cook, Box No. 40 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her duties thoroughly; City or country; best of references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good City references for seven years from her last place. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN IN a private family. Apply at present employer's, No. 26 North Washington square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WAITRESS, &C.—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, (sisters,) one as good plain cook; the other as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting, in City or country, in a private family; good references. Ring No. 1 bell, No. 137 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman who is a good cook in every branch; will assist with or do the coarse washing; is an agreeable, well-tempered woman; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK TO ASSIST IN WASHing and ironing; City references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A MAID AND SEAMstress; has considerable knowledge of dress-making; cuts and fits for children; best City reference. Call at No. 273 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts., hair store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO house-work; City references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH woman, with younger friend, in a private family; are both thorough servants, and willing to work; can do the entire work of a family together; an extra cook and laundress; only a steady place wanted; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL for general work, or nurse and seamstress; a neat, obliging person, willing to be useful and very thorough in her work; a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; would like a comfortable, permanent home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a small family; good references. Call at No. 54 Orchard st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT lady's maid, who is a good operator and first-class hair-dresser, and is very attentive and obliging; has several years' references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; expert hair-dresser and good dress-maker; best City reference. Address Mme. Saune, No. 137 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds fine work; highly respectable, and recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability; obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress, flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, washing and ironing to do at her house; linens and fineries done in first-class style. Mrs. J. W. Brown, No. 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning; best City references. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and Nurse, or Seamstress.—By an American Protestant young woman from down East; good seamstress; cut and fit; operate; dress-make; experienced nurse for young or growing children; she is also an excellent waitress; very best City testimonials; honest, sober, neat, kind, attentive, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; experienced nurse for young or growing children or invalid; very kind, attentive, and reliable person; she is also an excellent waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; no objection to the country, or to foreign travel; is never sea-sick; best City reference given; in a worthy family will be found a faithful nurse. Address 111 West 15th st., in front basement.

NURSE. — BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS A superior infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on the bottle; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, tidy, English Protestant girl, who is very fond and careful of children; is also a good family seamstress, and if required can cut and fit; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS all kinds of family sewing by hand; is a Protestant; prefers the entire care of a young baby; notes not received. Call at No. 161 West 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, with a good family, where she would learn to take care of children; has served one year at dress-making; wages no object. Call or address S. S., No. 857 7th av.

NURSE.—By A FRENCH PROTESTANT, TO take care of growing up children; understands all kinds of sewing; good City reference. Address No. 261 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS INfant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; will be found obliging; country preferred; good City references. Call at 316 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE AND seamstress, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR A faithful Scotch Protestant nurse. Apply at No. 247 West 22d st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as nursery governess, companion to a lady, or anything not menial. Call or address No. 113 East 70th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; can take an infant from its birth; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 306 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN WITH THREE YEARS' City references from her last place, with a family going to the country, as nurse and plain sewing; will take full charge of a baby or growing children. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th street.

NURSE, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls; one as nurse and seamstress, other as chamber-maid and waiting, or both as nurse if required; good references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL, AS nurse to growing children; is fond of children, experienced and trustworthy; can do nice family sewing and operate. Best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young English woman, as nurse, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call or address at No. 243 West 55th st., rear.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman. Can be seen and well recommended at No. 37 East 37th st.

NURSE, &c.—TO DAYS' WORK, AND TAKE care of children, by a young girl; good reference. Apply at No. 1,327 3d av., corner 76th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YONNG GIRL AS SEAMstress and to take care of growing children; or would wait on a lady; can operate on different machines; is willing; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 232 West 28th st., second floor, back.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as first-class seamstress, to go out by day or week, or would take a permanent situation in City or country; expert operator and cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses. Call or address for two days No. 472 East 14th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to assist with children or light chamber-work. Call or address No. 100 West 37th st., for two days; ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and willing to assist in chamber-work; has very best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan; is very respectable and a thorough waitress; understands cleaning of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; or will do chamber-work and waiting; very best City testimonials; honest, sober, neat, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, 309 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy young woman; is an excellent waitress and an experienced chamber-maid; would also do sewing if required; the very best of references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family in this City; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call on Wednesday at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A willing, well-tempered young girl, who is a neat, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; can give good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person; would assist with chamber-work if required; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 411 East 14th st.

WAITRESS. — BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waitress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 302 West 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress; City or country; best of reference. Call at Mrs. Colton's, No. 228 5th av., near 27th st.

WANTED.—BY A FRENCH BIBLE READER OF long experience, a situation in the above capacity. Address E. R., Court st., Fitzpatrick's row, Elizabethport, N. J.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A NAtive of England; experience as above; good City reference given. Call or address Butler, at Mrs. Saunders', No. 49 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF REspectable appearance and first-class abilities, of sober, industrious habits; very neat and tidy in the proper care of all things connected with the business; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references. Address G. C., Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference; would take a good situation in the country. Can be seen, or address E. P., at Wood Brothers & Co.'s, No. 1,350 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, active young man, single; is capable in all respects; is strictly sober, honest, and obliging, and is willing to make himself useful, if required; City or country; City reference from last employer. Address M. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; is a careful driver and understands his business perfectly; is willing and obliging; can furnish over ten years' unexceptionable City reference in regard to honesty, sobriety, and integrity. Call or address James, at Riding Academy, No. 9 West 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man, with three years' recommendation from last employer; is a thorough groom and an experienced driver; either in City or country; willing and obliging. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, Protestant; is not afraid of work; is a perfect groom, and has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—IS A GOOD GROOM AND AN EXperienced City driver; is a Protestant, and of steady habits; has good City reference from last place. Address L. D., at Brewster's, coach-makers, 27th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver, sober, and obliging; first-class references from prominent gentlemen in the City. Address J. McD., No. 246 East 55th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business as to the care and treatment of horses, which his reference will satisfy; no objection to the country. Address Thomas, No. 119 East 22d st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; is fully capable of taking charge of a gentleman's establishment; can show the best of City reference. Call on or address M. H., No. 144 5th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; City or country; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address N. E., No. 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 119 West 37th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH first-class City reference; eleven years with former employer and two years with last family; is well known in this City. Address B. F., No. 129 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single man, aged 25 years, who can take care of horses and drive, do plain gardening, milk, and make himself useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is a good, careful driver, and sober, steady and reliable; seven years' good City reference. Call or address J. G., No. 201 West 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands his business in all its branches; has sixteen years' of the best reference. Address H. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; perfectly understands his business; satisfactory reference. Apply at C. Graham's saddlery store, No. 68 University place.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIable man. Call upon or address former employer, No. 416 Clinton av., Brooklyn, or No. 21 Park row, Room No. 22, New-York.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands his business; City or country. Address or apply to H. F., private stables, No. 146 West 50th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; first-class City reference. Address J. B., No. 104 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS reference from last employer. Address H. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; can come highly recommended; ten years' reference. Address J. F., No. 36½ East 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of carriages and horses; willing and obliging; has five years' first-class City references from last employer. Call on J. F., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av., corner 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS coachman; careful and safe driver; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly, and all connected with the stable; best City reference. Call or address No. 504 Hamilton st., Brooklyn, near Fulton, up stairs, first door to the left.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; can give the best City reference. Call at or address No. 100 West 31st st.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH A family, as a farmer and gardener; is a practical workman and not afraid of work. Address T. D., care Union Fence Company, No. 40 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; is thoroughly competent in all the branches of gardening, such as the care and cultivation of green and hot-house plants, orchids, &c., the forcing of fruits, vegetables, &c.; has also a thorough practical knowledge of landscape gardening and the laying out of a gentleman's place; first-class reference from his present employer. Address for three days Charles Riegel, gardener to Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

GARDENER—COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-three years, who is a good vegetable and flower gardener; can also milk and do general work about a gentleman's place; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GARDENER. — BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH married man, no family, who fully understands the culture of flowers, grapes, fruits, vegetables, and the general care of a gentleman's place. Call or address D. H., care of Bridgeman's flower store, 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN UNMARRIED man; understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, landscape gardening, &c. Address Henry, at seed store, No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, GERMAN; understands the forcing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; good references. Address Lanz, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A SOBER AND steady young man; understands his business; good reference, and can be well recommended. Address T. A., No. 34 West 13th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN American man and wife, aged thirty-five, no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, do farm-work, &c.; wife all kinds of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, TEMperate man, who is willing to make himself useful; references given. Call or address J. S., No. 464 Canal st.

VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS VALET AND TRAVeling servant, an engagement with a family or single gentleman going to Europe; he can furnish first-class references, and has had three years' experience in traveling on the Continent. Address R. G. Meura, No. 417 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, (ENGlish Protestant,) who is thoroughly expert at his duties, in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Address C. F., Box No. 65 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter, who is expert at his duties in every respect and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotchman as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and has good references. Call or address No. 4 East 39th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable Englishman; good London and City references. Address H. F., Box No. 69 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference. Address or call at No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

SEAMSTRESS. — A YOUNG GIRL, BETWEEN the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, as seamstress; must be of English birth. Address A. N. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, FIRST-CLASS WASHer and ironer, in a family of four; City reference required. Apply at No. 454 West 22d st., between the hours of 10 and 3.

TO MACHINE MEN.—WANTED, A COMPETENT adjuster for Howe machine; also, a few reliable salesmen; reference required. No. 65 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT SEVENTEEN YEARS of age, in the men's furnishing store of J. F. SANXAY & CO., No. 146 William st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO MAKE HERSELF USEful, English, Scotch, or American. Apply at No. 25 West 44th st.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT NO. 10 West 32d st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I HAVE A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A gentleman with from $2,000 to $5,000, to purchase, or assist in the manufacture and sale of, a new, useful, novel, handsome, and salable article; a monopoly; one can be sold to every man, woman, and child who has a dollar to spare for the same. Address, appointing interview, INDUSTRY, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

ADVERTISER HAS A NEW MANUFACTURing business, protected by patents; requires more money to work it to advantage; would like to meet a gentleman who would secure capital, either for an interest or by organizing a company. Address Post Office Box No. 3,186.

A GENTLEMAN AT PRESENT DISENGAGED, IS open to an offer where energy and responsibility are required; would take charge of any business or manufactory, or would go to Europe; has been importing and selling fancy goods for a number of years. Address X., West-side *Times* Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $25 OR $50; ONE NOT afraid to work can make $10 per day. Apply at No. 153 West 24th st.

CARPETS, &C.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 36th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.

E. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MOSE EVANS:
A simple statement of the singular facts in his case.
By WM. M. BAKER,
Author of "Inside," "The New Timothy," &c. In one volume, 16mo, cloth, $1 50.

This novel, portraying character and incidents in the South at the close of the war, bids fair to be much talked about. The hero is said to be drawn from the life, and the whole air of the story is one of reality.

POEMS BY CELIA THAXTER,
A new and enlarged edition in one volume, small 4to, cloth. Cloth, full gilt, $1 50.

The little volume of poems put forth three years ago has proved such a favorite that a new edition has been prepared, very much improved in style and appearance, and enlarged to twice its former size, by the addition of new poems.

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A SATCHEL GUIDE for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. With maps. 1 vol., full roan, $2.

We know of no book of its size and character so explicit and comprehensive as this.—*National Baptist.*

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Without doubt the drollest and whittiest of Mr. Leland's works.—*The Hour, London.*

PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTS, ENGRAVERS, and their Works. A Hand-book. By CLARA ERSKINE CLEMENT, author of "A Hand-book of Legendary and Mythological Art." Richly illustrated. In one volume, cr. 8vo, cloth, $3 25.

We have seen no book of this kind so carefully and conscientiously prepared for use—*Hartford Courant.*

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TURNER BROTHERS,

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T. C. Turner,
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BANKERS,

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No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,

BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
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The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

BONDS WANTED.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6S.
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NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND 1ST AND 2D.
NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC 1ST.
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TO CAPITALISTS.

An opportunity is now offered for investment in a safe and profitable business, recently organized under a special charter from the Legislature of Connecticut, which will pay, permanently, satisfactory dividends.

A limited amount of the stock only remains to be taken. Apply at the office of

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., Bankers,
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7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
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And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, June, 1874.

During the month of June, 1874, I shall, by order, receive bids for gold as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

THURSDAY, June 4	$1,500,000
THURSDAY, June 11	1,000,000
THURSDAY, June 18	1,500,000
THURSDAY, June 25	1,000,000

A certified check for five per cent. of bid must be deposited therewith. Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock noon each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept bids in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
United States Assistant Treasurer.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 23, 1874, and remain closed until the morning of June 4, 1874.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.—The surviving partners of the firm of HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO. propose completing the extension of its liabilities on the terms planned by the Committee of Creditors in November and December, 1873.

More than three-quarters of the amount have already come into the arrangement, and holders of the remainder are respectfully requested to present their claims forthwith in order that they may be entitled to the first dividend thereon, which will be payable 1st and 4th July, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE TREASURER of the State of South Carolina is now prepared to exchange bonds and stocks of that State into the new "Consolidation Bonds and Stocks," authorized under the funding act of Dec. 22, 1873. Parties interested desiring copies of the law containing a description of the bonds authorized to be exchanged, can have them by applying at the Treasury, at Columbia, S. C.

Bonds must be presented in person or by an agent authorized to cancel the same.

F. L. CARDOZO,
Treasurer South Carolina.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

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BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

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Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FOR SALE.

200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.
Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
For particulars apply at office of the
New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,
No. 50 Wall st.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall st., offers for sale its bonds, bearing interest at seven per cent. currency, and six per cent. gold, secured by first mortgages on improved real estate for less than one-half its appraised value, and by a subscribed capital of $5,000,000 gold, of which $1,000,000 has been paid in.

DIRECTORS:
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LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
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WM. BUTLER DUNCAN,
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ALEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSÉ F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde, WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The July interest of the new series of funding bonds of the State of Tennessee and of the bonds registered under the act of 1873 will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., in the City of New-York.

Owing to the necessity of having the proper records for identification of the coupons in New-York, on the 1st of July no bonds nor coupons will be received for funding or registration from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

JOHN C. BURCH, Controller of the Treasury of the State of Tennessee.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the COTTON EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY will be opened at the office of MACAULAY & CO., No. 22 William st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1874, at 12 M.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE.—JERE. JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 4 and 5, commencing at 12 o'clock each day, at his sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office, a large and valuable collection of high class modern oil-paintings by eminent foreign and American artists, comprising works from A. Bierstadt, J. F. Cropsey, H. C. Bispham, Wm. Hart, A. Melrose, C. Loren, A. Mario, James M. Hart, J. W. Casilear, A. Lomans, J. H. Kensett, J. Faulkner, and some very choice works by foreign artists, are now arranged for exhibition until days of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Ellen Maria. Can be seen at Pier No. 12 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Lemons, balance cargo Jane Slade. Can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. 160 cases Lisbon Oranges, 190 boxes Palermo Lemons.

FIRST-CLASS TUG-BOAT W. E. CHENEY will be sold by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Clarkson st., North River. For particulars apply to HEISSENBUTTEL & WELLS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 72.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA, for sixty years the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heartburn, gravel, and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists in large-sized bottles.

MR. JOHN F. HENRY,
Wholesale Agent, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, June 2, Wm. Kennelly sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, the lot of land on the north-east corner of Fifth avenue and Ninety-first street, 25.8 by 100, to R. T. Wilson, one of the defendants in the legal action, for $40,000, and the lot, 25 by 100, adjoining on Fifth avenue, to the same purchaser, for $30,000; and the two lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining on Fifth avenue, to Griffith Rowe for $29,000 each; and the lot, 25 by 100, adjoining on the rear of the above, and fronting on Ninety-first street, to the same buyer for $17,000. The whole plot realized, in the aggregate, $145,000. A great many dealers and owners of East-side property were present at the sale. The bidding was confined to two or three persons. The prices realized were, of course, quite low, but better than was expected in the present dull condition of the market.

The same auctioneer sold by public auction the lot of land, 25 by 92.6, with the three-story and sub-cellar brick house on front, and the two-story brick house on rear, thereof, known as No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, to James L. Herbell for $13,300. Also sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under direction of J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, house and lease of lot, 17 by 76, for twenty-one years, from Nov. 1, 1863, at annual ground rent of $167, situate on the west side of Third avenue, 34 feet north of Fifteenth street, to W. Johnson for $6,700. The same auctioneer adjourned the house and lot on the east side of Thompson street, 97.9 feet south of Houston street, to an indefinite period.

A. H. Muller & Son sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Jesse C. Smith, Levi A. Fuller, and Louis J. Belloni, Jr., Commissioners, the two lots, each 25x100.5, on the north side of West Forty-second street, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue, to M. Donohue & Co. for $5,250 each.

Dingee, Porter & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, the plot of land, 50 by 98.9, with the two four-story brick tenement-houses on front, and double two-story brick tenement on rear thereof, on the south side of West Thirty-second street, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue, to Peter Carney, plaintiff, for $24,300.

The auction sale of building lots belonging to the "Paynter" estate at Hunter's Point, Long Island, held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises on Monday last, resulted in the sale of seventy-three lots for an aggregate of $36,055. About 2,000 persons attended the sale, and the prices obtained were very satisfactory. The particulars in detail will be found below.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows, all but last-named taking place at the Exchange:

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of the two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses, each 25 by 60 feet, with lots 126.6 feet deep, Nos. 325 and 327 West Fourteenth street, north side, 375 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also similar sale of the plot of land, 50 by 65 feet, with buildings thereon, Nos. 79, 81, and 83 West Houston street, south-east corner of South Fifth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.5 feet, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., public auction sale of a two-story and basement brick house, 20 by 37.6 feet, with plot 64 by 100 feet, on Mott street, south-west side, 80 feet south-east of Morris avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 101 feet, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street. Also, similar sale, W. S. Reiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 94 feet, on First avenue, east side, 86 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. S. Storrs, Esq., Referee, of the three houses, with lots, each 25 by 98.9 feet, Nos. 318, 320, and 322 East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Adams, N. J., on the line of the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, one hour and ten minutes distant from the City, on the property, at 12:30 o'clock, public auction sale of 500 valuable lots, located on streets laid out, opened, and graded, in close proximity to the railway station. Special train from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, via ferry, at 11 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 lot, 25.8x100, s. e. corner of 5th av. and 91st st.	$40,000
1 lot, 25x100, e. s. of 5th av., adjoining	30,000
2 lots, each 25x100, e. s. of 5th av., adjoining, $29,000	58,000
1 lot, 25x100, s. s. of 91st st., 100 ft. e. of 5th av.	17,000
1 lot, 25x92.6, with front and rear brick houses, w. s. Elizabeth st., No. 245, between Prince and Houston sts.	13,300
Lease of lot, 17x76, and house on w. s. of 3d av., 34 ft. n. of 15th st.	6,700

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

2 four-story brick tenements, and plot 50x98.9, with two-story brick tenement on rear, s. s. of West 32d st., 250 ft. e. of 10th av.	$24,300

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 lots, each 25x100.5, n. s. of West 42d st., 100 ft. e. of 11th st., each $5,250	$10,500

SUBURBAN SALES, TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

PAYNTER ESTATE, HUNTER'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, corner Beebe av. and Academy st.; F. Gruner	$725
1 lot on Academy st., 25 ft. n. of Academy st.; Hull	630
1 lot on Academy st., adjoining; F. Hull	620
1 lot on Academy st., adjoining; Mrs. Ecker	620
1 lot on Academy st., adjoining; Mrs. Ecker	620
1 lot on Academy st., adjoining; James Joy	600
1 lot on Academy st., adjoining; W. Walker	610
1 lot on Academy st., adjoining; E. F. Hager	610
1 lot and small house on Academy st., adjoining; E. F. Hager	1,150
1 lot, corner Beebe av. and Lockwood st.; M. Wiggen	705
1 lot on Beebe av., adjoining; D. Murtha	470
1 lot on Beebe av., adjoining; Pike	475
1 lot on Lockwood st., adjoining; E. Leviss	500
1 lot on Lockwood st., rear of above, J. Wilkins	425
1 lot on Lockwood st., adjoining; J. Wilkins	425
1 lot on Lockwood st., adjoining; J. Wilkins	425
1 lot on Lockwood st., adjoining; J. McNully	460
1 lot, corner Beebe av. and Lockwood st.; P. Shea	550
1 lot on Lockwood st., adjoining; J. Baumann	515
1 lot on Lockwood st., adjoining; J. Baumann	515
1 lot on Lockwood st., adjoining; J. Baumann	515
1 lot, corner De Bevoise av. and Freeman av.; G. Cassell	500
1 lot on De Bevoise av., adjoining; C. Cornell	385
1 lot on De Bevoise av., adjoining; C. Cornell	370
1 lot on De Bevoise av., adjoining; M. Dowdell	350
1 lot on De Bevoise av., adjoining; Mrs. Raab	360
1 lot on De Bevoise av., adjoining; Mrs. Rabb	360
1 lot on De Bevoise av., adjoining; M. Foolder	355
1 lot on De Bevoise av., adjoining; J. C. Brown	360
1 lot, corner Freeman av. and Lathrop st.; M. Schloh	495
1 lot on Freeman av., adjoining; M. Schloh	375
1 lot on Freeman av., adjoining; Jas. Wells	370
1 lot on Freeman av., adjoining; Jas. Wells	370
1 lot on Lathrop st., rear of above; T. Hall	365
1 lot on Lathrop st., adjoining; J. Gillmann	360
1 lot on Lathrop st., adjoining; J. Gillmann	360
1 lot on Lathrop st., adjoining; J. Gillmann	360
1 lot on Lathrop st., adjoining; J. Gillmann	360
1 lot on Lathrop st., adjoining; F. Oakley	395
1 lot on Lathrop st., adjoining; F. Oakley	365
1 lot on Lathrop st., adjoining; F. Oakley	365
1 lot, corner Beebe av. and Lathrop st.	555
1 lot, corner Jackson av. and Briell st.; T. Roche	1,025
1 lot on Jackson av., adjoining; E. Roberts	710
1 lot on Jackson av., adjoining; M. Wiggen	875
1 lot on Jackson av., 25 ft. from Rapelje av.; J. Sullivan	730
1 lot on Jackson av., adjoining; F. Hull	1,125
1 meadow lot on Jackson av., near Rapelje av.; McIntyre	430
1 meadow lot, 25x27, on Jackson av., adjoining; J. Sullivan	210
2 meadow lots, 25x50, on Jackson av., adjoining; S. Clark	215
1 meadow lot, 25x50, on Jackson av., adjoining; Wiggen	220
2 meadow lots, 26x65, on Jackson av., adjoining; E. Dowling	440
2 meadow lots, 25x100, on Jackson av., adjoining; P. Shea	460
2 meadow lots on Jackson av., adjoining; T. Conners	480
4 meadow lots on Jackson av.; P. McIntyre	1,080
1 meadow lot, corner Old road and Jackson av.; P. McIntyre	505
8 lots on Jackson av., near Skillman av.; B. Francis	4,785
1 lot corner Skillman av. and Railroad; Wiggen	500
2 lots corner Sunswick st. and Paynter av.; R. Tenney	590
3 lots on Wilbur av., 25 ft. from Sunswick st.; G. Grote	820
1 lot on Wilbur av., adjoining; Mrs. Hall	285
1 lot on Wilbur av., adjoining; M. Malloy	270

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 1.

Broadway, s. e. corner 57th st., 19.6x60.6x64.11, gore	15,000
Bleecker st., No. 111, 25x100	29,200
Chatham st., No. 104, w. s., 177.8 ft. s. of Pearl st. 18.10x111.5	19,000
Chatham st., w. s., 196.7 ft. s. of Pearl st., 18.10x110.6	18,500
Chatham st., w. s., 215.5 ft. s. of Pearl st., 18.10x109.8	19,000
Cherry st., s. s., 49.3 ft. e. of Pike st., 20.8x60	7,000
Greenwich st., No. 495, 25x90	14,000
Ludlow st., Nos. 41 and 43, 25x87.6	29,300
Norfolk st., No. 89, w. s., 70.8 ft. n. of Delancey st., 29.4x51.3	23,500
Rivington st., s. w. corner Ludlow st., 25x66.1	34,000
5th st., n. s., 288 ft. e. of Avenue C, widened, 25x96.11	17,250
10th st., No. 387 East, n. s., 298 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.9	11,800
10th st., s. s., 56.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x21	11,700
[illegible] st., s. s., about 419 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x100.5	13,000
[illegible] st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9	56,250
[illegible] st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x98.9	23,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x98.9	40,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 17x100.5	17,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 390 ft. w. of 6th av., [illegible]	15,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 238.4 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x[illegible]	17,000
55th st., s. s., 40.6 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x80	42,500
51st st., s. s., 184 ft. w. of 8th av., 19x100.5	12,500
74th st., n. e. corner 2d av., 200x102.2	247,000
75th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., runs s. 102.2 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence n. 100.1 ft., thence n. e. to point on 75th st., 12.5 ft. w. of beginning; thence w. 12.5	2,000
76th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	2,500
76th st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2	8,425
117th st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th av., 100x100.11	60,000
144th st., s. s., 306.11 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; Morrisania	1,000
145th st., n. w. corner Leggett av., 50x100	1,375
Avenue A, e. s., 26 ft. s. of 78th st., 25.4x96	18,050
College av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Concord st., 25x100; Mott Haven	2,000
Johnson av., e. s., lot No. 199, map East Tremont, 50x150	1,200
2d av., s. e. corner of 110th st., 75.7x100; 110th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.10	13,800
Same property	3,000
3d av., w. s., 30.1 ft. s. of 23d st., 24x70, except strip of n. s. 50 ft. w. 3d av., 8x20	23,000
8d av., n. w. corner of 59th st., runs n. 40.5 ft., thence w. 46 ft., thence n. 3 ft., thence w. 13.11 ft., thence s. 42.11 ft., thence e. 60 ft.	40,650
4th av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 78th st., 20x75	8,000
10th av., s. w. corner of 47th st., 100.4x100	36,000
11th av., n. w. corner of 37th st., 49.4x100	16,000
Interior lot No. 70, e. of 6th av. and 76.8 ft. s. of 30th st., runs s. 19.8x e. 6x19.8x6.2	200
Same property	200

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 87, store, 5½ years, per year	$1,600
44th st., No. 333, West, from April, 1872, 2 years, per year	450
44th st., No. 322, 2 years, per year	1,200
3d av., n. w. corner of 92d st., store, 3 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND HOTEL MEN.—A large and choice lot, suitable for a hotel; situate immediately opposite the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia; three fronts, 70, 100, and 410 feet; the most desirable in the market. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—No. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st., 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM SIZE dwelling-house on south side of West 37th st., near 5th av.; terms easy. Apply to A. F. BRITTON, No. 11 Wall st., Room No. 11.

Office of KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 33 Park row, opposite new Post Office.

CITY HOUSES TO EXCHANGE.—TWO FULL-front houses, well rented, on East 49th st.; will trade for LOTS or COUNTRY property.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DELAVAN HOUSE, AT ALBANY, N. Y.—Pursuant to directions in the will of the late Edward C. Delavan, deceased, the subscribers offer for sale the long-established and popular hotel in the City of Albany, known as the Delavan House. The reputation of the house under its present able and popular proprietor, Mr. Chas. E. Leland, is not surpassed by that of any other hotel in the State. Forty new and desirable rooms have been added to the house the past year, thus making it to accommodate 360 guests. The premises are in good repair throughout. The property will be sold subject to the present lease to Mr. Leland, and upon favorable terms as to price and credit. For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at their respective places of residence.

JOHN S. DELAVAN, Washington, D. C.
DAVID CADY SMITH, Schenectady, N. Y.
TOWNSEND FONDEY, Albany, N. Y.
ALBANY, June, 1874.

FOR SALE.—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York; house 42x60; nine bed-rooms, bath-rooms, large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete; new French range; grounds 225x257, highly improved; large, new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, hennery, and tool-house; located on the highest ground in the village. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage; ten minutes' walk from depot; trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight; terms of payment liberal. Apply to

JAMES R. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A MAGNIFICENT ESTATE, WITHIN twenty miles of New-York, for sale—Comprising about 400 acres, with green-houses containing thousands of rare flowers and plants; attractive and very extensive out-buildings supplied with steam-power, improved machinery, and every appliance conducive to comfort, pleasure, or profit; fine horses of all descriptions; large dairy of fine cows; carriages, implements, and utensils of all kinds; lawn and grounds handsomely ornamented; thousands of fruit trees and grape vines of all kinds; fish pond, boat, &c.; healthy locality, near a large city, easily accessible; advantages unsurpassed; no incumbrance. Will be sold with or without personal property. Shattered health necessitates a change of climate. Capitalists, investors, or speculators will find this a rare opportunity. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,853, New-York City.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Summer and Winter family house, seventeen rooms; all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, first-class range; bath-room and water-closets; furnace heaters; gas-pipes introduced in all the rooms, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stables, coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c., inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with thirty-four acres land; lawn, orchard, garden, flowers, fruit, magnificent views, and very speculating building sites; one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure; horses, carriages, implements, &c., if desired. Apply to W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE, consisting of a large stone mansion, with the usual out-buildings and seventeen acres of land; the grounds are pleasantly varied in surface, and ornamented with a variety of fruit and forest trees; a small pond is on the premises, and green fields are around; it is located just within the western limits of the City of Hartford, Conn. For further particulars and a photographic view of the premises inquire of Mr. PHILLIP ABBOTT, at the office of Keller & Blake, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City, or of S. J. Bestor, Esq., No. 240 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

RYE BEACH HOTEL (N. Y.) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property is located upon the margin of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, about one hour's ride from the City and two miles from Rye Depot of the New-Haven Railroad. The premises comprise about seven acres, with ample buildings, and is a well-known Summer resort for thousands who seek, upon its beach, unsurpassed facilities for a healthful salt-water bath. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of or address the owner. ROBERT F. BRUNDAGE, Port Chester, N. Y.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND WATER-POWER, for manufacturing purposes, for sale. The Belvidere Manufacturing Company will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, June 12, next, their property at Belvidere, Warren County, N. J. The buildings are almost new and in good repair. Water-power abundant and reliable. Advantages for manufacturing are very great. For particulars address The Belvidere Manf'g. Co., Belvidere, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT OF eight and a half acres, over 1,200 feet frontage on very public road, one hour from New-York; fine old mansion, sixteen rooms, large and airy; also out-houses in abundance; ice-house, fruit, shade, and everything to make a country place attractive, for a very small sum of money; must be sold. Apply to FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A PRETTY place, about five acres, on Turnpike, Rye Neck, one and one-half miles from Mamaroneck depot; splendid fruit and shade; fine view of the Sound; between Dr. Jay's and Henry Brevoort's; price, $30,000; mortgage to suit. Apply to SHAW, Grand Union Hotel.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, A HANDSOME house of seven rooms, with large garden, in Haddam, Conn., within five minutes' walk of depot and steam-boat landing, in good neighborhood; schools and churches. Apply to ALBERT CLARK, 366 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

ELEGANT PLAINFIELD HOUSE; ONE IN Elizabeth, at sacrificing prices, below cost, easy payments; owner determined to sell. JAQUES, No. 189 Broadway, Commissioner of Deeds.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARMS IN GREAT variety, tanneries, mill privileges, &c., along the line of a new railroad; about 100 miles from the City. Principals only apply to W. T. MORSS, No. 40 Spruce st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
GRAND JUBILEE AUCTION.
Splendid dwelling,
700 SUPERB LOTS
on premises,
BRUNSWICK HEIGHTS,
adjoining City of New-Brunswick,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1874.
Free Excursion.
Collation under great tent.
Harrison, improvisatore.
Fisher, Balloonist.
Seventh Regiment Band.
Grand Concert in Music Hall, with continuation of sale in Evening.
Free excursion tickets of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.,
No. 21 Park row.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GLAMORGAN OIL REFINERY AND SOAP WORKS, BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of Referee,

The favorable lease, dock privileges, trade, fixtures, machinery, and good will of the GLAMORGAN OIL REFINERY AND SOAP WORKS, situated on Sedgwick, Van Brunt, and Irving sts., Brooklyn, and occupies the entire front.

The building is two-story brick, with iron shutters, and covers entire lot. The property is only 200 feet from the dock, and has the privilege of the same. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Pine st.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, June 4, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable lots, (formerly part of the Dyckman estate:)

BROADWAY, s. s. corner Academy st., 1¼ lots.
9TH AV., w. s., between 206th and 207th sts., 3 lots.
BROADWAY, between Academy and Rawthorne sts., 3 lots. Also, on 117TH ST., the 2 valuable lots situate on the s. s. of 117th st., 370 ft. w. of 5th av.
For particulars apply to auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable dwellings and business property:

WEST 14TH ST.—The two four-story brown-stone houses, size 25x60, lots 25x126.6 each; 325 and 327.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SOUTH 5TH AV. AND WEST HOUSTON ST.—Plot 50x65, with buildings thereon. Maps at office of auctioneers, 3 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of a
SPLENDID ESTATE,
Comprising
A BARONIAL OLD MANSION
and
EIGHT ACRES (128 LOTS)
in
FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND,
At public auction at 4 o'clock P. M., on premises,
SATURDAY, June 13, 1874.
By peremptory order of Joseph S. Fay, Esq., Executor, and in accordance with the will of the late R. R. FOX, deceased.

This elegant estate, with a frontage of 268 feet on Flatbush av. and 1,280 feet deep, is in very truth the CREAM OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY. Accessible by horse-cars. On the finest drive and in the most recherché vicinage on Long Island. Near the junction of Flatbush av. and the new Grand Boulevard to the ocean. Adjacent to Newkirk av. and near Coney Island road. With a fine old brick mansion and eight acres of grounds, ornate with every variety of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, and evergreens; barns, stables, carriage-houses, &c. Is especially adapted, without alteration, for a public institution or first-class SUMMER RESORT OR WEIN GARTEN.

The sale of 60 lots at average rates would probably pay for the whole. The Executors not being authorized to subdivide, it will be sold in one parcel.

THE GREATEST SPECULATION YET OFFERED.

For maps, terms, and further information apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

DINGEE, PORTER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT REAL ESTATE Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., the two-story and basement brick extension dwelling and lot, 64x100 feet, situated on Mott st., between College and Morris avs., Twenty-third Ward.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, THE RESIDENCE of the late Rev. S. L. Mershon, at East Hampton, Long Island. The house is large, containing twelve rooms, and is surrounded by a fine lawn and garden stocked with vegetables of Summer growth. The coast at this point is unusually fine for surf-bathing; in fact, all the surroundings are such as to make it very desirable for Summer residence. Apply to JOHN F. TALMAGE, No. 109 Wall st., or, HENRY S. TERBELL, No. 38 West 20th st.

TO RENT.—IN FLATBUSH, THE GARDEN SUBURB of Brooklyn, combining all the advantages of both City and country, and only forty minutes from Fulton Ferry by horse-cars and close to Prospect Park, a new three-story brick house, with every improvement; neighborhood unexceptionable; rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, ROBT. S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE at Scarborough, on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York; fourteen rooms, besides bath-room and closets; hot and cold water; fully furnished; fountain and garden in good order; price low; also, smaller house adjoining above. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., New-York. HOWLAND & BRANDRETH, Sing Sing, New-York.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DE-lightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Real Estate Agent, Tarrytown.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, AT WOODSTOCK, LARGE double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground, (garden planted,) grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or more years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of JAMES McCAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.—A HOME place to let; furnished; modern house; thirteen rooms; elegant grounds, hedges, walks, &c.; everything handsome and attractive; abundance of fruit; good water, &c. Apply to FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway, Room No. 7, or Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE AT RIV-erdale to rent; fully furnished, for the season or year. First-class stable and out-buildings, and six acres of land. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 84 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about one mile from either Rye or Portchester Station—a furnished cottage, with fifteen rooms, on "Cottage Park," fronting the Sound. Rent $600. Apply to F. FAWCETT, No. 49 Frankfort st., or No. 22 West 17th st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway

Office of KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 33 Park row, opposite new Post Office.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES, ATTRACTIVE country seats, and beautiful cottages, from $150 to $2,000 per year.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLING, 19th st., near 3d av.; modern improvements; in fine order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, AT NEW-RO-chelle, a furnished house; has eleven rooms; barn, fruit, flowers, &c.; is near churches, depot, schools, &c. Address MOULTON, New-Rochelle.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET.—DESK-ROOM IN FRONT OFFICE, AT No. 44 Barclay st. J. H. HOBBS, BROCKMIER & CO.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS TO TAKE care of a private property; highest references given. Address Stamm, No. 27 1st av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which the partnership is to be conducted is KENT & HOPKINS.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock commission and brokerage and banking business, including the buying and selling on commission of stocks, bonds, gold, and securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: SHELDON L. KENT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and HENRY C. HOPKINS, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and HENRY A. KENT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

Fourth—That the said HENRY A. KENT has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars as capital to the common stock.

Fifth—That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Dated at the City of New-York, this twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SHELDON L. KENT,
HENRY C. HOPKINS,
HENRY A. KENT.

New-York, June 1, 1874.

AS MR. JOSEPH F. STONE RETIRES THIS day from the house of NICHOLS, STONE & CO., the firm is hereby dissolved.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of W. S. NICHOLS & CO.

W. S. NICHOLS,
W. L. JENKINS, Jr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MATHEWS & KEEGAN has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN MATHEWS.
Dated New-York, May 29, 1874. BERNARD KEEGAN.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. H. CUSHMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John H. H. Cushman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1874.

my27-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of C. H. BOWMAN & CO., bankrupts.—Amasa Lyon, Charles W. Ogden, Benjamin B. Blewett, and Frederick Bassett, four of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

je3-1aw3wW* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM CLARK, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
je3-1aw3wW* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

WANTED—ORIGINAL DESIGNS FOR SHOW cases. Parties wishing to furnish same will address F. D. M., Box No. 1,579 New-York Post Office, for further information.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL,
(On the beautiful blue Delaware,) now open. Picturesque scenery, elegant drives, charming strolls, pure and cool mountain air, trouting in forest streams, astonishing waterfalls and freaks of nature; boating on the Delaware, groves of pine trees, fresh meats, early vegetables from hotel garden. Send for a circular.

Dr. PHILLIP F. FULMER,
Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.

References—Geo. Mathews, Esq., No. 127 East 79th st.; J. D. Condict, Esq. No. 149 Broadway.

LAUREL HOUSE,

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

This celebrated resort is now open for guests.

Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

THE PAPPOOSESQUAW POINT BOARD-ING-HOUSE will be open June 1. It has many attractions as a Summer resort; a cool and healthy location; a commanding view of Narragansett Bay; boats, bathing-house, convenient stable, and reasonable charges. Apply to Mrs. SYLVESTER CARR, Bristol, R. I. Refers to Hugh N. Camp, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

One hundred and fifty-three villa lots on said Point for sale by JAMES De W. PERRY, Bristol, R. I.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

Cooper House and Cottages,

COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

Will open June 24. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, during May, upon application to W. B. COLEMAN.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will open June 4. Two cottages to let with board in hotel. Board from $21 to $28 per week, according to location of rooms. Address EDWARD COZZENS.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 13, 1874. Application for rooms can be made at the hotel, or by addressing

JOSEPH H. COOPER,
Manager.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.
Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate For particulars, address P. STANTON, Proprietor.

CROMWELL LAKE HOUSE, ONE AND A half miles stage from Highland Mills; two hours by Erie Railway; no bar; 1,200 feet elevation; asthmatic complaints relieved; elegant view; beautiful scenery; send for circular and references; take 9 A. M. train and inspect; terms reasonable. OLIVER CROMWELL.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawn and pleasure grounds; all appointments first-class.

P. D. CARRIGUE, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.—PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE arrangements for the season at the best-located cottages on Ocean avenue, can now secure a choice of rooms, with strictly first-class board. Particulars at my residence, No. 273 5th av.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, BE-tween Whitestone and Sands Point, fifty minutes from City by steam-boat Seawanhaka, is now opened for permanent and transient boarders. Call or address as above.

PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS, ON THE Hudson—One and a half miles from West Point, will be opened early in June, newly furnished; splendid river view from shore to shore; terms reasonable. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

THE PAVILION, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—WILL be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th of June.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, MILFORD, PENN.—OPEN June 1; for plan of house and terms, apply at No. 70 5th av.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING AT RIDGE-dale House, Madison, N. J. References.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WITHIN TWO HOURS OF New-York, and where no other boarders will be taken, for a gentleman and wife and three grown children, nurse, and coachman. Shade, bathing, and private table required; also stabling for two horses. Address, with full particulars and references, J. G., Box No. 3,162 New-York Post Office.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,

in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the best made, and combine* PURITY OF VOICING *with* great volume of tone. *Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have great power *and a fine singing tone, with all* modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These Organs and Pianos are warranted for six years.* PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash and balance in monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices.* AGENTS WANTED *in every County in the U. S. and Canada. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.
RAVEN & CO.
Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALL-MENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7⅓ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organs. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

WANTED.—A SPANISH LADY WANTS A MUSIC-teacher, also a lady to give lessons in English; both must speak Spanish. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 1,758.

A CARVED PIANO, $125—PAYABLE $10 monthly. Prince Organs, new patent. New Organs, $50. New Pianos rented, 7 octave, $4 and $5 per month. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN ON MONDAY night, June 2, 1874, from the office of the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, Putnam County, New-York, NINE FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, numbered as follows: No. 27,262, for $500; 53,463, for $100; 169,562, for $1,000; 117,451, for $50; 117,450, for $50; 17,657, for $1,000; 31,897, for $100; 31,898, for $100; 31,899, for $100. Recovery thereof or information leading thereto, will meet with the above reward.

GEORGE HAIGHT,
Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

LOST.—MONDAY EVENING, IN 38TH ST. OR 6TH av., a SILVER WATCH with gold pencil case, &c., attached. Finder will be rewarded on leaving it with CH. H. PHELPS, 6th av., corner 39th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, BRIDLES, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, Robes, Whips, Spurs, Brushes, &c.—This is the only large harness establishment in this City whose goods are manufactured on the premises where they are sold; no country work, no machine stitching, but all hand-made work, and warranted, at prices low for cash. E. BARTLETT, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 62 Warren st. and Nos. 21 and 23 College place.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer-woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits, and spurs, riding and driving whips.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE-CLIPPERS,
at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

A LADY WISHES TO SELL HER PONY TURN-out, consisting of pony, basket phaeton, and harness, from best City maker; pony 13½ hands, dark bay, six years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness; has been ridden by an invalid for the past two years; will stand by steam cars; sold only for want of use. Apply at private stable, No. 159 East 28th st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A FINE BLACK CARRIAGE HORSE, 15½ hands high, sound and gentle, long tail, and no white marks. Address with price, J. H., Post Office Box No. 2,003 New-York City.

HARNESS FOR SALE VERY LOW—VERY fine new light double and single harness; also, splendid new silver-mounted coach-harness, English style, by a first-class maker, at No. 149 West 33d st.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

WANTED—TO TAKE A HORSE (FOR HIS keeping) for the Summer; will receive good attention, and light use made of him. Address J. M., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE OF-fers a thoroughbred saddle horse for sale. Apply at private stable, No. 2 West 44th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.
One elegant suite (four rooms and exclusive bath) to offer for the year or temporarily. Also, other suites and single rooms. All at Summer prices until Sept. 1. Southern and Western families visiting the City, or gentlemen who are obliged to remain in town, may find very desirable accommodations.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY HAS TWO connecting rooms together or seperately, and back parlor to let with or without board; hot and cold water and bath-room; excellent neighborhood; convenient to Elevated Railroad, 23d st. stages, and cars. No. 469 West 22d st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SECOND story, to let to one of two gentlemen; adjoining hall bedroom, if desired; private family; terms moderate; references. Call after 4 o'clock at No. 321 West 18th st.

NO. 245 EAST 13TH ST.—TO LET, IN PRIVATE brown-stone house, in the best order, with all conveniences, the third and fourth floors to one or two families of adults. Apply on premises.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.—Responsible parties desiring good board, pleasant, can find the same at No. 23 Lafayette place; terms moderate; references given.

NO. 31 WEST 31ST ST.—COMMODIOUS AND pleasant rooms for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; a back parlor suitable for a dentist.

TWO LARGE, AIRY CONNECTING ROOMS—Second floor; adjoining bath-room; with comforts of a refined home. Call at No. 36 East 12th st., just west of Broadway.

VERY LARGE, AIRY, BEAUTIFUL ROOMS may be obtained, with board, at the elegant residence, No. 26 East 50th st. Unexceptionable references.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, TRANSIENT OR permanent accommodations; a newly-painted floor, five rooms. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., (Everett Library.)

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsome suite of rooms to rent, with board; also a double room for single gentlemen; family small; table first-class; references exchanged.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; with private table or without board; also single rooms. Call at No. 36 East 20th st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in a small private family, with board if desired. No. 55 West 28th st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Summer prices.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 100 WEST, NEAR 6th av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 118 EAST 22D STREET, NEAR 4TH AVE-nue, one front square room, (2d story,) without board, in private house. References given and required.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.,
Near 5th av., handsomely furnished rooms with board, en suite or singly; desirable location.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms; board; low prices for Summer or shorter time.

NO. 32 WEST 23D ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Neatly-furnished rooms, without board; Summer terms moderate.

NO. 349 EAST 15TH ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with or without board. For particulars, inquire at No. 344 Bowery.

NO. 120 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small, first-class house and location; reduced Summer rents. Apply at No. 216 East 10th st.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 265 4TH AV.,
corner 21st st. Nicely-furnished rooms to rent, with or without board; terms moderate.

NO. 234 4TH AV.
A nice furnished room to let; reference.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL. No. 403 West 28th st., private family.

5TH AV., NO. 295.—SUITES OF APARTMENTS TO let, with private table only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT A PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE, ONE AND a half hours from the City, via Harlem Railroad, two and a half miles from Katonah Depot; shaded grounds, fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk, &c.; no fever or ague; terms moderate. Address WEBSTER HAIT, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y. Reference, Mrs. William B. Smith, No. 310 East 21 st., New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A SELECT party of four to board for the Summer; only a few minutes' walk from Evona Station, Plainfield, N. J.; no mosquitoes, no ague; fine new house, beautiful location; fresh eggs, fresh milk; commutation cheap; terms moderate. Application to EVONA, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

ON THE HUDSON.—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, forty miles from City, suites five large unfurnished rooms with use of furnished parlors; modern French roof house; gas in every room; ten minutes from depot and boats; no mosquitoes or ague; fine river and mountain views. Address Post Office Box No. 754, Peekskill.

SUMMER BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER HAS A most delightful house in the Berkshire Hills Massachusetts. The air is bracing, the roads good, scenery exquisite; a healthful soda spring on the place. Apply at rooms Nos. 3 and 4 No. 254 Broadway, where photographs of the place may be seen and further details given.

COUNTRY BOARD AND HOUSEKEEPING.—Wanted, a small family to board, where the lady would act as housekeeper as part payment for board; no family but the proprietor and servants; one hour from New-York in Jersey, and near depot; a very desirable place; beautiful lawn, shade, and fruit; references exchanged. Address E., Box 188 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD—FOUR MILES FROM RAIL-road; good trout fishing and boating; free carriage ride three times a week; terms $8 per week. At the West Davenport Hotel, Delaware County, N. Y. C. H. TALLMADGE, Proprietor. For further particulars inquire of M. LIPMAN, No. 649 6th av.

BOARD AT FORT LEE.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will take two or three gentlemen to board; house located on high ground, well shaded, picturesque and secluded; ten minutes from ferry; terms moderate. Address C. A. P., Box No. 147 *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD IN SHARON, CONN.—AT MRS. KING'S; in a delightful, healthy locality; two miles from Harlem Railroad depot; large airy house and plenty of shade. For information apply at No. 11 West 30th st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—PARties desiring board can obtain pleasant rooms in a house located near the boat landing. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBURGH, druggist.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—GOOD BOARD; large pleasant rooms; house and furniture new; within five minutes' walk from depot or steam-boat landing. Address E. DELANO.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVEN AND A HALF miles above White Plains; large house, well shaded; vegetables, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN BE HAD IN A first-class house, near Midland Depot. Address Mr. L. WHITE, Belleville av., Bloomfield, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

B A R N U M

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE GREAT AMUSEMENT EVENT OF THE CENTURY.
TWENTY THOUSAND VISITORS DAILY THRONG THE VAST AMPHITHEATRE.
FOR THE PRESENT WEEK MLLE. VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE, EVERY EVENING.
ALL THE HURDLE, FLAT, AND CHARIOT RACES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
ROMAN STANDING RACES, LIBERTY RACE, ELEPHANT, PONY, AND MONKEY RACES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MEXICAN RACES BY RESIDENT MEXICANS, WITH THEIR NATIVE HORSES.
WHEELBARROW BRIGADE AND LAUGHABLE SACK RACES, BY AMATEUR RUNNERS.
DONNYBROOK FAIR AND COMICAL LANCASHIRE RACES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE OPENS AT 1:30 and 7.
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS MOVES AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.
BOX OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE. SEATS SECURED ALSO AT MILLET & CO.'S, 437 BROADWAY.
AVOID THE CROWD BY ATTENDING THE AFTERNOON EXHIBITIONS.
All should be seated in the Amphitheatre at the commencement of the performance, viz., 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
Engagement of the accomplished artiste,
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
Also, SATURDAY MATINEE,
in Mr. Bartley Campbell's emotional drama, in five acts entitled
FATE.
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ...as...HELEN FARADAY
Other characters by
Messrs. THEODORE HAMILTON, C. P. De GROOT, H. A. WEAVER, CHAS. LECLERCQ, EBEN PLYMPTON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, J. CURRAN, Miss LILLIE, Mme. PONISI, and MARGARITE CHAMBERS.
FATE MATINEE, SATURDAY, June 6, at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEXT WEEK. SALVINI.
FINAL PERFORMANCES IN AMERICA OF
Signor TOMASO SALVINI,
commencing MONDAY June 8, with
THE GLADIATOR.
TUESDAY, June 9—Octave Feuillet's masterpiece, THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
WEDNESDAY—HAMLET. FRIDAY—OTHELLO.
SATURDAY, June 13—Farewell SALVINI MATINEE.
Reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; sale commences Thursday morning at Box office and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BAKER and FARRON.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.
The renowned character artists, Messrs.
BAKER and FARRON
in their specialty drama of
CHRIS AND LENA;
Or, GERMAN LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING. AT 8.
New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments.
MONDAY, June 8, (first time,) Mr. J. H. HUNTLEY in new sensation of WRESTLING JOE.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st.—Union square.
RETURN VISIT—TWO WEEKS ONLY, JUNE 8.
BULLOCK'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 10 AND 13, AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Price, 75 cents, 50 cents, and 25 cents. Box plan now open.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

LAST DAYS AT THE ACADEMY.—THE forty-ninth grand annual exhibition. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Now open day and evening. Will close SATURDAY, June 6.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING RACES, 1874,
AT JEROME PARK,
SATURDAY, 6th, TUESDAY, 16th,
WEDNESDAY, 10th, THURSDAY, 18th,
SATURDAY, 13th, SATURDAY 20th,
DAYS OF JUNE.
Races commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

HORACE GRAY, } Executors of
GEORGE CABOT WARD, } Richard War-
B. FRANK SMITH, } ren Weston.
MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-1aw6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
my6-1aw6mW* CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of March, 1874.

SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT, } Executors.
THOMAS JONES, }
mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY, } Executors.
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, }
m20-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.

d17-1aw6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.

GEORGE ACKERMAN,
f18-1aw6mW Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874.

EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-1aw6mW*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.
Every evening and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented, by the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron,
THE MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL
of
Dumas' greatest play,

CAMILLE,

Which has been pronounced with one voice by the entire press to be an
UNSURPASSED ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

The LAST WEEK but one OF THE SEASON and of this great play which is still attracting AUDIENCES which crowd the theatre to the doors.

THE CAST has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage. It includes the names of Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss KATE CLAXTON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Miss KATE HOLLAND, Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. H. MONTGOMERY, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. W. F. QUIGLEY.

SATURDAY, June 6,
FOURTH MATINEE OF CAMILLE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Begins at 7:45.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
The whole of
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,
and
First and second acts of
OLIVER TWIST.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Every member of the Company in the cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager
Great success of Miss LOUIE LORD.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 3 and 4, Mrs. Southworth's best *Ledger* romance, the HIDDEN HAND.
Archie, a poor news boy, and Capitola, Miss LOUIE LORD.
Immense hit of S. W. GLENN as Von Sphoff.
The CARROLLS in new specialties, songs, and dances.
Friday evening, benefit of Miss LOUIE LORD.
IRELAND AS IT WAS and OUR GAL.
LOOK OUT FOR THE MORMONS.
Monday evening, June 8, THE SEVEN DWARFS, in all its original splendor as formerly produced in this theatre.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. POPULAR PRICES.
THIS EVENING, (Monday,) and all the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2, the successful drama of the LADY OF THE LAKE.
SPLENDIDLY PRODUCED,
acknowledged by the entire press of the City.
CHARMING SCENERY.
THRILLING TABLEAUX.
ELEGANT COSTUMES
Mr. E. EDDY, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK,
JAMES DUNN, Mr. COLLIER,
Miss IDA VERNON, Miss IONE BURKE,
Miss EDITH CHALLIS.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
LONDON BY NIGHT.
LONDON BY NIGHT.
Unparalleled success of this mysterious illusion, which stands alone in the world in grandeur and conception. The grand
MIDNIGHT THUNDER-STORM
twice each performance. Prof. Tobin's lectures and other attractive novelties. Admission $1, no extras; children half price. Matinee every day at 1, evening, 7.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH COMEDY.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 4,
The celebrated drama in four acts,
LES FILLES DE MARBRE.
MARBLE HEART.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LECTURE BY
HENRI ROCHEFORT,
for the benefit of his unfortunate late companions in New-Caledonia,
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1874.
Tickets at A. Fleurand & sons, No. 487 Broadway; Bullman's, No. 1114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN

NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANSON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.,
(KNABE BUILDING.)
ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department.
Mr. WM. E. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department.
Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department.
All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. F. E. MAVERICK, Secretary.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued daily until SATURDAY, June 13, beginning daily at the same hour. The Trustees of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents of the students, and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
R. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON.—FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of L. P. Martin, Esq. The school will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will receive instruction during certain hours of the day. Terms moderate. V. PREVOST, Principal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE WILL CONTINUE Kindergarten instruction, assisted by Prof. Kraus, with training class for mothers and teachers, beginning Oct. 1. The location of the school will be advertised after Aug. 15. Address Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, No. 7 Gramercy Park, until July 1.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARD-ing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 415 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TEACHER WANT-ed; none but capable teachers of both languages need answer. Address M. F., Box No. 17 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A NORTH GERMAN LADY, AN EXPERI-enced, superior teacher, speaking French as well as German, desires to make an engagement in a first-class school; highest City references. Address HANOVER, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT to teach in a family for the Summer; salary no object. Address Mlle. MAIRE, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY FROM PARIS DESIRES A SITUATION for the Summer as teacher of the French language or lady's companion. Address S. L., Box No. 87 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MASONRY.

SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THIS STATE.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER—REPORTS RECEIVED—COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The ninety-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons in this State, began its sessions in this City yesterday, at the new Temple on Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street. The attendance was large, and at 2:30 o'clock P. M., all the seats in the large hall were occupied by the representatives from the 709 Subordinate Lodges of the State. At the hour named, the Grand Officers entered the hall in procession, to the music of a brass band, led by D. L. Downing, headed by R. W. Chas. Roome, Grand Marshal, and took their stations in the East. A prayer was then offered by R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Grand Chaplain, after which a masonic ode, prepared by Mr. W. R. Thomas, was admirably rendered by a select choir of some twenty voices, under the direction of Bro. Edward Hopkins, Senior Warden of St. Cecile Lodge, No. 565, of this City. The Lodge was then opened in ample form, after which M. W. Christopher G. Fox, Grand Master, delivered a most carefully prepared address, it being one of the most important papers ever laid before the Grand body. He spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES: In conformity with a regulation of the Grand Lodge, we are again assembled in council, as the representatives of the Craft under its jurisdiction, to deliberate and act upon such matters pertaining to the welfare of our venerable and beloved institution as may be presented for our consideration. In the performance of the first and most important duty enjoined upon Masons, we have united in rendering devout thanks to the Supreme Architect of the Universe, in humble acknowledgment of the manifold blessings vouchsafed to our fraternity in the past; and, having invoked the Divine favor and protection upon our present season of fraternal intercourse, let us, in a spirit of concord, and under the inspiration of the solemn service in which we have just engaged, enter upon the work committed to our hands with a steadfast determination to discard all selfishness, prejudice, and uncharitableness, firmly resolved at the outset of our labors to perform the duties assigned us faithfully and honorably, to the end that we may deserve the commendation of our brethren, honor our professions, and glorify the Great Architect. In reviewing the past year as affecting the interests of Masonry in this jurisdiction, I am gratified in being able to report a fair degree of prosperity as respects the growth of the subordinate bodies and their financial and masonic standing. The condition of the lodges throughout the jurisdiction will compare favorably with their standing in former years, and harmony generally prevails. But there still exists the usual degree of confusion and discord resulting from the abuse and mis-use of the ballot, and the unseemly desire for office—constant sources of trouble and vexation. These irregularities are the natural result of the careless action of lodges in the past, in the admission of members, and they are now suffering justly perhaps from the neglect of prudent and thorough investigation of the material composing them. The chief defect in the management of many lodges is their anxiety for work, and the consequent increase of members at the expense of almost all the other essentials of masonic purpose and practice. These evils will continue to annoy and embarrass until the brethren learn to appreciate the fact that, unlike all other organizations, Masonry derives no strength from numbers merely; that intelligence and virtue are the only proper prerequisites for admission to membership; and that true prosperity consists in the cultivation and practice of the moral and social virtues, a more intimate knowledge of the history, laws, and customs of the craft, obedience to its requirements, and a willing compliance with the obligations of Masonry in the spirit of love, honor, and truth.

Our foreign relations continue in the same condition as reported last year; but it is thought that through proper representations in regard to certain matters pending in the German Grand Lodge League, concerning the abolition of Grand Lodge jurisdiction and the recognition of pretended Masonic organizations in this country, that a more friendly feeling will prevail toward the Grand Lodges of the United States on the part of the German Grand Lodges with respect to these questions. The first session of the now fully organized German Grand Lodge Confederation was held at Bayreuth on the 1st day of June, 1873, and the subject of the right of jurisdiction was brought before that body by the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and referred to a committee, consisting of the Grand Master of Hamburg, to report thereon at the session of the Diet appointed to be held on the 24th of May, 1874. The report of M. W. Brother Glitza, the committee, was prepared at an early day, and published in September last, and a copy thereof was forwarded to our Grand Lodge, and came to my notice. Its presentation of the questions under consideration was in accordance with the views heretofore expressed by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and the arguments employed in support of the representations of the committee quite unjust respecting the claims of the American Grand Lodges. Regarding the present as a favorable opportunity to endeavor to correct the false impressions that report was calculated to convey to our German brethren, and with a view of bringing the matters in dispute to a favorable conclusion before the League, and through it in the Grand Lodges of which it is composed, the report was referred to W. Brother Pinner of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, whose familiarity with the proceedings of the German Grand Lodges rendered him well qualified to review and reply to the report. The reply as prepared by Brother Pinner is comprehensive, temperate, and unanswerable; and, if considered in a proper spirit by the German Grand Lodges, it must satisfactorily dispose of the matters on which they and the Grand Lodges of this country have heretofore differed widely. By my direction a copy of the reply was forwarded to our representative near the Grand Lodge of Saxony, with instructions to have the same translated, printed, and distributed to the Grand Lodges of Germany, if it could be done previous to the session of the Diet on the 24th of May last. R. W. Brother Von Mensch, our able representative near the Grand Lodge of Saxony, deserves hearty thanks for the faithful and conscientious manner in which he has defended the interests of this Grand Lodge in Germany, and especially for his able letter to M. W. Brother Eckstein, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, protesting in behalf of the Grand Lodge of New-York against the abolition of the right of jurisdiction as admitted and claimed by the Grand Lodges of the United States. The report of M. W. Brother Glitza, the reply of W. Brother Pinner, and the letter of R. W. Brother Von Mensch, will appear in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and will well repay a careful perusal. I recommend that an appropriation be made to reimburse Brother Von Mensch for the expenses of translating and printing of the papers forwarded to him, if any should be incurred.

Death, the shadow that follows our footsteps with tireless vigilance, has spared our circle of Past Grand Officers, and during the year no one officially connected with the Grand Lodge has passed the narrow line which separates us from the life eternal; but its icy hand has been laid heavily upon some of our sister jurisdictions, with whom we are called upon to sympathize in their loss of honored brethren. Early in the year 1873, M. W. James L. Orr, a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, was suddenly called hence. At the time of his death, which occurred at St. Petersburg, he was in the service of the Government as Minister to Russia. His remains were brought to this country for interment; and, on the occasion of their transit through the City of New-York, the craft in large numbers, and under the supervision of the Deputy Grand Master, accompanied by a delegation of Royal Arch Masons and a large number of Knights Templar as an escort, formed a most imposing funeral cortége in honor of our distinguished brother. Another Past Grand Master of the same jurisdiction has recently been summoned "to that bourne whence no traveler returns," and the gentle and kind-hearted Robert Stewart Burns has passed from earth for ever. He was Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina in 1872 and 1873, and served his brethren in that relation with marked ability and devotion to their interests, and his death occasioned sincere sorrow. M. W. Levi L. Stevenson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, died at Staunton, in that State, on the 20th of August, 1873. He was highly esteemed and greatly beloved by the craft of Virginia, and his death caused universal regret among his brethren. The Grand Lodge of Maine was called upon early in the present year to mourn the death of two of its Past Grand Masters, alike distinguished for their Masonic virtues—the venerable and M. W. Freeman Bradford, of whom it was truly said that "his great learning and devotion to Masonry made him the Pillar of Strength of the Grand Lodge," and M. W. John H. Lynde, who died "in the prime of life, and at a time when his ability and zeal gave promise of the greatest usefulness." From the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia we have received the sorrowful tidings of the decease of M. W. Alexander Keith, Grand Master Mason of that jurisdiction. His death occurred on the 14th of December, 1873, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His faithful and protracted service in the cause of Masonry entitles his memory to the most tender regard of his brethren. He was for thirty-two years the head of the Craft of Nova Scotia, in the several relations of Provincial Grand Master, District Grand Master, and Grand Master from the organization of the Grand Lodge, and his exalted character as an enlightened and devoted Mason was the pride of his brethren, who sincerely mourn his loss. Not only the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, but the whole fraternity of this country suffered a great loss in the death of M. W. George Maxwell Randall, a Past Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, who died in the Territory of Colorado during the past year. He was long connected with Masonry in Massachusetts, and gave it the benefit of his great learning and zealous efforts, and held the office of Grand Master during the years 1852, 1853, and 1854. Subsequently he removed to Colorado, and was made the Grand Orator of its Grand Lodge. He was a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his life was one continued example of all the graces that adorn and beautify the Christian character. His loss to Masonry and the Church was severely felt by a large circle of friends and brethren. In the death of R. W. Charles W. Moore, of Massachusetts, but of national reputation, the craft at large met with an irreparable loss. He was an accomplished and devoted Mason, and contributed very largely to the current literature of the fraternity, and edited for many years a Masonic periodical of worth and influence. One of his very able productions was the "Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and Vicinity," issued in 1831, the publication and circulation of which had much to do with the revival of Masonry in New-England, after the anti-masonic crusade. He was elected Recording Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1834, and held the office for a period of thirty-four years consecutively. In 1869 he was elected Corresponding Grand Secretary, and served in that relation to the time of his death.

The circumstances attending the death and burial of R. W. Nathaniel French, Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England in the Bahamas, were very sad and painful; and as they are so generally known I will not refer to them at length. On his arrival in this City of New-York it appears that he must have been waylaid and drugged, in which condition he was taken to a hospital, in a deranged condition of mind from which he never recovered. After his death, and in the chief city of this great Republic, his body was thrown with 600 others into a pit, where decomposition rendered it impossible to recognize it, when sought for to accord him Masonic and decent burial. The kind offices of his brethren, in the investigation of his death and burial, occasioned so much inquiry as will probably lead to a reform in the practice of burying the poor and unknown dead in such an inhuman and dishonorable manner.

All the lodges to which warrants were granted at the last annual communication were duly constituted, and their officers installed by the Deputy Master and other brethren, conformably to the dispensations granted for the purpose. During the past year dispensations were granted to organize fifteen new lodges—eleven of them located in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The utmost care was given to the consideration of the applications for these lodges, and I feel confident that the dispensations were placed in the hands of competent and zealous brethren, and that good lodges will be the result. If it shall be found that lodges U. D. have conformed to the regulation of the Grand Lodge, and are worthy of recognition in other respects, I recommend that warrants be granted to them. Three applications for authority to form new lodges were denied, substantially for the reasons presented in my report of last year.

On the 9th of February last I appointed M. W. Samuel Manning Todd, of New-Orleans, the representative of this grand body near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. And on the 2d of May, M. W. Luke E. Barber, of Little Rock, was appointed as the representative of the Grand Lodge of New-York near that of Arkansas. On the 9th of March, R. W. Charles B. Foster, of Utica, was appointed District Deputy for the Seventeenth District, in place of R. W. George F. Burn, who had resigned on account of prolonged absence from the district.

The requests for permission to employ the ceremonies of the craft on public occasions were frequently preferred, were generally permitted, and the celebrations were held with good results. Dispensations were granted in each of the following instances:

On the 24th day of June last, the new and beautiful hall of Lowville Lodge, No. 134, at Lowville, Lewis County, was formally dedicated by R. W. A. H. Sawyer, of Watertown, acting as Grand Master. Sept. 10, R. W. William S. Gleason, District Deputy for the Twenty-sixth District, at the request of proper authority, conducted the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Town Hall at Westfield, Chautauqua County. Sept. 16, on the invitation of the civil authorities, R. W. Jesse B. Anthony, District Deputy for the Twelfth District, deposited with the ritualistic forms of Masonry the corner-stone of the Town Hall at Waterford, Saratoga County. Oct. 8, R. W. Robert D. Jillson, District Deputy for the Twentieth District, presided at the dedication of the hall suitably prepared for the use of Dansville Lodge, No. 478, at Rogersville, Steuben County. Nov. 18, the rooms of Lily Lodge, No. 342, at Morrisania, Westchester County, were solemnly dedicated by R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master. Nov. 26, the same officer dedicated with the ceremonies of the craft the hall of Glen Cove Lodge, No. 580, at Glen Cove, Queens County. Dec. 17, the corner-stone of a structure designed to support the bridge proposed to be built across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie was laid by R. W. Jas. W. Husted, Junior Grand Warden, in the presence of a large number of citizens and members of the fraternity. Dec. 19, the new and elegant hall of Springfield Lodge, No. 351, at Springville, Erie County, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Dec. 26, the apartments newly prepared for the use of Little Falls Lodge, No. 181, at Little Falls, in the County of Herkimer, were dedicated by R. W. Edmund L. Judson, Senior Grand Warden. Jan. 5, the new hall of Salem Lodge, No. 391, at Salem, Washington County, was dedicated by M. W. James Gibson, Past Grand Master. Jan. 7, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, dedicated the hall of Cornucopia Lodge, No. 563, at Flushing, Queens County. Jan. 22, the beautiful hall of Sanger Lodge, No. 129, was dedicated at Waterville, in the County of Oneida. March 5, the hall of Schuyler Lodge No. 676, at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, was dedicated by R. W. Norman Z. Baker, District Deputy for the Thirteenth District. March 19, the same officer dedicated the rooms of Granville Lodge No. 55, at Granville, Washington County. April 9, the corner stone of the City Hall now in course of erection at the City of Kingston, was laid with masonic ceremonies under the direction of R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master, in the presence of an imposing concourse of people of that city and its vicinity, together with a large delegation of the craft.

During the past year my official correspondence with lodges and brethren has been unexpectedly large, and employed more time than could well be afforded for that service. This was owing doubtless, in a great degree, to the adoption of the revised laws of the Grand Lodge, and a trial of some of their novel features. Our jurisdiction has acquired such vast proportions that the ordinary means of correspondence is inadequate to meet the requirements of nearly 700 subordinates. Reflection as to the best means of remedying the defect has led me to believe that the issue of an official bulletin, published monthly or quarterly, by authority of the Grand Lodge, and under the direction of the Grand Master, or a special committee appointed for that purpose, and which should be sent to every lodge, would serve as a regular and convenient method of communicating decisions of general interest, official notices, and other matters of importance, and secure a greater uniformity of action in regard to work, the preparation and transmission of reports, and the transaction of business peculiar to the Masonic organization, and, at the same time, conduce to a more perfect bond of union among Masons, and tend to harmonize apparently conflicting interests. Such action as may be thought expedient in respect to the matter is recommended to your consideration.

In November last a circular, purporting to be signed by the Deputy Grand Master and other distinguished brethren, was issued and forwarded to all the lodges in the jurisdiction, in which the attention of the brethren was called to the alleged cruel and inhuman treatment to which Masons and their widows and orphans were subjected in the island of Cuba by the Spanish authorities and their dependents, and the atrocities said to have been committed by them on certain occasions were carefully recited, and the lodges were called upon "in the name of humanity, and in obedience to a sense of justice," to request the Grand Master "to call an emergent communication of the Grand Lodge to take such action thereon as the exigency seemed to require." The resolution preferring the request was adopted by more than one-half of the lodges of the State, and duly forwarded to the Grand Master signed by their officers and under the seal of the lodges. The matter is referred to at this time out of respect to the brethren of those lodges which adopted in good faith the recommendation of a self-constituted committee, (who acted without legitimate authority,) in the belief that the statements made were true, and to explain the reason why their wishes could not be complied with. The account of the reported butcheries and outrages was improbable on its face, there was no reliable testimony to establish its truth, and it was wholly discredited. At the same time the people of this country were in a state of feverish anxiety at the prospect of war with Spain, consequent upon the treatment to which the crew of the Virginius were subjected on their capture in Spanish waters, and a suspicion was entertained that an attempt was being made to use the fraternity as a means of strengthening the popular excitement in favor of the prosecution of hostilities against Spain, on the part of this country, for the benefit of the Cubans. If the story of their wrongs in all the details as presented was true, the Masons of Cuba and their families were entitled to our sympathies and our fraternal assistance; but the Grand Lodge could do nothing to aid them in their extremity, by holding an emergent communication to consider their condition; but, on the contrary, such a course would rather add to their misery, if that were possible, by drawing the attention of their persecutors to the fact that Masons elsewhere were seeking to arouse the indignation and turn the civilized world against them—which would inevitably result to the disadvantage of those whom it was desired to assist. If it was designed by the movement to use the fraternity in shaping the political aspect of the question of a war with Spain, it was equally improper to convene the Grand Lodge—for Masonry cannot legitimately be employed for any such purpose. This opportunity is taken to make due acknowledgment to the brethren who originated the call for an emergent communication in this instance, for the compliment paid the Grand Master, in seeking to induce, through the influence of the subordinate bodies, a favorable response to their desire rather than present a matter for his decision which their judgment must have assured them would have met with an emphatic refusal.

The Constitution and statutes adopted at the last annual communication have proved well adapted to the wants of the fraternity, and in the main are satisfactory to the craft; but are somewhat defective, and require to some extent careful revision, in order to secure the best effects from their administration. The provisions relating to the penalty for the nonpayment of dues, and those in regard to unaffiliation, restoration to membership, and dismission, require such modifications as will result in a consistent course of action in accordance with Masonic usage, and at the same time protect the interests of the subordinate bodies, the rights of their members, and those of unaffiliated Masons as well. The imposition of lodge dues, admittedly a resource of modern times, is nevertheless a necessity that none will question; as, without the revenues derived from that source, lodges could not be properly sustained and their works of charity continued, unless resort was had to the requirement of excessive fees for initiation, which in effect would restrict the privileges of the fraternity to the wealthy alone, or lead to the indiscriminate admission of members on the payment of an inconsiderable sum, for the sake of the money thus produced—a result that would materially weaken the institution and tend to destroy its influence, power, and dignity. The Grand Lodges on this continent, with scarcely an exception, permit their subordinates to exact from their members quarterly or annual dues, and to provide a penalty for their non-payment; but this provision is not uniform as to its terms, and while the punishment is light in some jurisdictions, in others the offense involves the most severe punishment known to Masonry. The refusal or neglect to pay dues, when there is ability to discharge the obligation, indicates a want of integrity, and is a clear violation of a solemn compact, and, in either case, deserves the condemnation of all just men, and ought, in common fairness to the faithful and diligent craftsmen, to subject the delinquent to a deprivation of certain privileges. My opinion is that the just penalty for the non-payment of lodge dues should be *suspension* from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, save that of charity, (for that right is derived from a higher than the written law, and, in its application, the Masonic teaching recognizes no distinction among Masons.) This penalty should only be inflicted in accordance with safeguards established by the Grand Lodge, and should continue until removed by the payment of the amount due at the time of suspension. That provision of the constitution relating to unaffiliated brethren is too sweeping in its restrictions. Brethren who have been honorably discharged from membership in lodges of our own or other jurisdictions are justly entitled to the privileges of Masonry, if they desire to accept and discharge the duties which it imposes; and I recommend such a change in our present law as will recognize the claims, under proper restrictive regulations, of such brethren as may be necessarily unaffiliated for the time being. In regard to the terms of the law regulating dismission, I recommend such a modification of its provisions as will permit a discharge of membership, and the issue of the necessary certificate of the fact, to such brethren as may have removed from the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, as it is a requirement in almost all other jurisdictions that the certificate of dimit shall accompany the petition of affiliation. In many instances this regulation, as applied to the restriction relative to granting dimits contained in the law of this jurisdiction, has occasioned much annoyance and inconvenience.

The rapid increase of ephemeral societies during the past few years has occasioned a demand in many localities for the use of Masonic apartments for their meetings. During the past year frequent applications were made in behalf of lodges for permission to rent their rooms to other associations, and, while, not refusing permission, except in cases where lodge-rooms had been solemnly dedicated, I could only reply that the Grand Lodge had no regulation on the subject, probably for the reason that it contemplated no such employment for Masonic apartments, and that a lodge ought to have a sufficient degree of pride in its connection with our ancient and honored fraternity to refuse for the sake of the few dollars it would gain to allow the use of its rooms for any but Masonic purposes. Much contention and ill feeling has grown out of the practice, and it is recommended that a regulation on the subject be proposed for incorporation in the statutes, so that in future lodges may act and govern themselves accordingly. In granting dispensations authorizing the ceremonies of dedication of lodge-rooms, it was required that any expense incurred in their preparation should first be paid, so that no debt should rest upon the lodge, and pledges were exacted that the use of the rooms should be confined wholly to Masonic organizations—conditions demanded by a prudent regard for the future.

Referring again to the question of lodge dues, and considering the weak condition of the finances of many of the smaller lodges of our jurisdiction, and the bad effects which sometimes result from their need of funds, your attention is invited to the consideration of the expediency and propriety of requiring the subordinates to collect from their members a minumum amount for dues. There are many lodges whose membership is small, and their dues so low that it is next to impossible to maintain them except through initiations, and under the pressure individuals are sometimes made Masons, for no other reason than for their ability to furnish the amount of their initiation fees, and thus the treasuries of the lodges are replenished at the expense of the fraternity at large. The Grand Lodge, in the interests of the fraternity, has wisely fixed the amount below which no one can be made a Mason; should it not, also, in the exercise of a wise discretion, require its subordinates to exact from their members the payment of dues in amount sufficient to meet their obligations and maintain a sound financial condition? A radical change seems to be greatly needed in the system of preparing and rendering annual returns to the Grand Lodge, and statistical reports to the district deputies, as required by the statutes, and the question is submitted whether it would not be considered advantageous to make up and forward these reports at the end of the calendar year, when the affairs of a lodge are much better understood than at any other time. It is believed that such a change would be productive of much less confusion in the Grand Lodge, by reason of the fact that reports received at the beginning of the year could then be properly examined and corrected in advance of the Annual Communication, and District Deputies be enabled to perfect their reports in time for the consideration of the Grand Master, and thus render them of some practical value in estimating the growth, prosperity, and general condition of the fraternity. In addition to the matters referred to, there are other amendments required to the constitution and statutes to render them less imperfect with respect to their general application; and provisions should be made regulating the Masonic qualification of the newly-elected Master; relative to physical disabilities of applicants for initiation; the unanimity of the ballot; lodge celebrations of a public character; the levying of assessments, and others, perhaps, that have escaped notice, but which will readily present themselves upon examination by a discreet committee. The code of procedure relating to trials, appeals and restoration, approved by the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, and published with the constitution and statutes, should be changed in regard to some of its provisions, and a reference of it to its distinguished author would doubtless result in a modification of some of its features. Among other objections, attention is directed to the manifest impropriety of allowing the Master of a lodge to act as one of the commission appointed to hear and determine charges preferred against one of the members of his own lodge; and to the unnecessary complication likely to grow out of the definition of expulsion, with the suggestion that conduct deserving expulsion from a particular lodge ought, at the same time, to include expulsion from the rights and privileges of Masonry. With these suggestions the matter is left in your hands for such action as may be deemed necessary.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund will be presented to the Grand Lodge, and your careful attention is invited to the facts presented in relation to the prosecution of the work during the past year, and the details respecting the revenue of the Trustees, and the disposition of the moneys at their command, together with the present condition of the Fund. In regard to the dedication of the hall, on which subject much inquiry has been made, I am content in the expression of the hope that the Grand Lodge will not countenance, on any pretext whatever, the employment of the solemn and impressive dedicatory ceremonies, until the temporary indebtedness at least shall be discharged, and the property secured to the fraternity beyond doubt or contingency.

In concluding the report of my stewardship—a trust that I have endeavored to discharge faithfully and conscientiously, to the honor and welfare of the craft placed under my charge—I deem it proper to assure the brethren with whom I have been associated in office during the past year, and those who kindly consented to represent the Grand Master in their respective districts, of my high appreciation of their friendship and esteem; and at the same time to thank them heartily and sincerely for their many acts of fraternal consideration, their prompt and willing compliance with my requests, and their strict attention to their official duties. To the Grand Secretary I am especially indebted for many and repeated endeavors to lighten the arduous labors and enable me to discharge the difficult and oftentimes delicate duties of my position, and of the value of his intelligent and faithful services I could but reiterate the language used on a former occasion. And to the fraternity throughout the jurisdiction I tender grateful acknowledgments, for the respect and generous support ever received at their hands. May "Peace ever be found within their walls, and prosperity within their palaces."

The address, on motion of M. W. Isaac Phillips was referred to a special committee consisting of R. W. W. T. Woodruff, R. W. E. P. Breed, and R. W. John C. Boak, and 1,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary, presented his twenty-first report, from which the following statistics are taken: Receipts of the Grand Lodge for the year ending April 30, $61,896 54; lodges granted warrants, 17; dispensations issued for the formation of new lodges, 15, namely: Allemania, Brooklyn; Social Friendship, New-Baltimore, Greene County; Star of Cuba, New-York; Moi-Monides, New-York; Pentalpha, New-York; Stuyvesant, New-York; Fordham, New-York; Sanctorium, Brooklyn; Lincoln, New-York; Fellowship, Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence County; Shakespeare, New-York; La Universal, Brooklyn; Naphthali, New-York; Justice, New-York; Noar, Knowersville, Albany County. Number of lodges making returns during the year, 682; number of lodges incorporated under general act during the year, 12; reports received from American Grand Lodges, 45; reports received from foreign Grand Lodges, 13. The following figures give the standing of the order in the State for the year: Initiations, 5,300; affiliations, 1,000; whole number registered, 6,300; demitted, 1,777; expelled, 49; suspended, 25; stricken from roll for non-payment of dues, 2,840; restored, 352; died, 945; net increase of membership, 1,016; total number of Masons in the State, 79,849. In closing his report, Dr. Austin referred feelingly to his twenty-one years' service, and gave some interesting facts concerning the standing of the fraternity now as compared with the time that he first took the office of Secretary.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of M. W. John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer, shows the receipts of the year to have been as stated in the Grand Secretary's report. Disbursements, $56,864 70; receipts on account of current year, $48,661 73.

HALL AND ASYLUM TRUSTEES' REPORT.

R. W. James M. Austin, from the Committee on the Hall and Asylum Fund, presented the annual report, as follows: Receipts from all sources, loans, donations, &c., for the year, $173,396 72, of which sum all has been paid out but $1,431 72. The amount expended thus far in the purchase of the property and the construction of the new Temple is $932,757 04, and the indebtedness is $352,710. The subscriptions to the two years' loan amount to $89,990, and to the five years' loan to $4,200. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Trustees of the fund, to M. W. Bro. Simons, and W. Bro. Barker for services.

OTHER BUSINESS.

On motion of M. W. Isaac Phillips the election was fixed for Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. A long discussion ensued upon a motion in relation to the choice of seats in the hall, but the whole subject was finally tabled.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

The following committees were then appointed:

Credentials and Returns.—R. W. James M. Austin, W. Daniel Cameron, W. Judson W. Perrine.

Condition of Masonry.—M. W. Joseph D. Evans, M. W. Stephen H. Johnson, M. W. James Gibson, M. W. Isaac Phillips, M. W. James Jenkinson, R. W. Robert Macoy, R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne.

Warrants.—R. W. James W. Husted, R. W. Daniel Sickels, W. Wm. F. Costenbader, W. Frederick Held, W. Wm. R. Hyde, W. John Keyes Paige, W. Thomas C. Chittenden, R. W. John D. Williams, W. Franklin B. Smith.

Grievances.—R. W. Orlando D. M. Baker, R. W. Seymour H. Stone, R. W. John Vanderburg.

Finance.—R. W. Edmund L. Judson, R. W. Richard H. Huntington, W. William B. Flint.

Accounts of Representatives and Pay of Members.—W. William M. Lester, W. Williamson Spruce, W. John P. Roberts.

Constitution and By-Laws.—M. W. James Gibson, R. W. Jesse B. Anthony, R. W. Henry A. Childs.

Unfinished Business.—W. Alexander Barr, W. George McGown, W. Hector Sinclair.

Printing.—W. John F. Baldwin, W. Henry Clay Lanius, W. Louis S. Boardman.

Work and Lectures.—R. W. G. Fred. Wiltsie, W. John Giffin, W. Henry V. Myers, W. James Ten Eyck, W. Stephen L. Stillman, W. John W. Vrooman, W. Zan L. Tidball, W. Daniel T. Hunt, W. Benjamin Flagler.

Hall and Asylum.—R. W. Horace L. Taylor, R. W. Thomas C. Cassidy, R. W. Horace C. Sawtelle, R. W. Sanford J. Thatcher, R. W. Edwin M. Holbrook; R. W. Charles B. Foster, R. W. Chauncey N. Shipman, R. W. George F. Loder, R. W. William S. Gleason.

The session then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE INDICTED POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLICK AND GARDNER TO BE TRIED ON MONDAY WEEK.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, Mr. John I. Davenport appeared as counsel for Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner, and asked that the prisoners be admitted to reasonable bail.

Judge Brady asked what were the charges.

Mr. Davenport replied that there were four charges of misdemeanor, three of which were for excluding watchers at the polls from within the railing, and the fourth for removing an inspector without notice.

Judge Brady said he would fix bail at $1,000 for each charge.

Mr. Davenport then asked that the same rule be applied to Burke, against whom there was one charge, and to this the court assented. Counsel also preferred the request that the parties shall proceed immediately on the termination of the forgery case now on trial.

Judge Brady fixed the trial for Monday week.

Charlick did not make his appearance in court, but Commissioner Gardner was present, in company with his counsel.

It was stated that the prosecution would be conducted by Messrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, John R. Fellows, and George E. Wingate.

Commissioner Gardner proceeded to the District Attorney's office, after leaving court, and furnished $4,000 on the four indictments found against him. Addison H. Laflin, Naval Officer of the Port, became bondsman for the Commissioner. Edward Burke, jointly indicted with Charlick and Gardner, furnished $1,000 bail, Martin B. Brown becoming his surety. Commissioner Charlick did not visit the office during the day.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF "MOTHER'S DAY."

"Mother's Day," which was inaugurated in this City on the 2d of June, 1872, by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was celebrated last night at Plimpton Hall by a mother's peace meeting, under the auspices of the Woman's Social Education Society and the New-York Peace Association. The chair was occupied by Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, who explained the object of the meeting to a small audience. The song "Speed the Good Time Coming" was sung by the audience, led by Mr. and Mrs. Peck. Mrs. Dr. Clemence S. Lozier then read a paper entitled a "Higher Scientific Education Needful for Full Development." After the singing of the "Song of Peace," Miss Sarah Fuller read Mrs. Laura M. Bronson's paper on "The War Spirit," which advocated the abolition of standing armies and war armaments, and the substitution of a system of universal peaceful arbitration. "Marching Along," was then sung, and the following resolution, read by Mr. Slocum, was adopted:

Resolved, That while we would not be held as countenancing a resistance to properly-constituted authority, yet we cannot let this opportunity pass without publicly expressing our sympathy with students of Bowdoin College, Maine, in their long resistance to the imposition of a military drill, and earnestly hope that the heads of that institution will themselves abolish a course of instruction alike oppressive to the pupils and opposed to the spirit of the age.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the college authorities for their consideration.

Mrs. Blake wished it to be distinctly understood that while the meeting deeply sympathized with the students of Bowdoin College in their resistance to military drill, it was not opposed to, but, on the contrary, warmly advocated the development of the body in both sexes by a course of thorough gymnastic training. Mrs. Blake also expressed her approval of what was known as "muscular Christianity."

After some remarks from Mrs. Hallock, who mentioned the injury sustained by Mrs. Stanton's son through military drill as a reason why it should be abolished in colleges, and from Mrs. Dr. Mix, who said that if parents made their homes happier for their children there would be fewer leave them, the proceedings closed with singing.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The second anniversary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening at No. 134 Bowery, Rev. W. W. Hoppan presiding. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the Secretary, Rev. John Dooley, read a report of the working of the society since its formation two years ago. The report showed that within that period 11,946 free lodgings and 39,895 free meals had been given by the society. The number of situations provided for young men out of employment was 1,420. Of this number about one-half were born in foreign countries and the remainder were Americans. The aggregate attendance at devotional meetings was 15,479. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. Vincent, Mr. Maurice K. Jessup, and Rev. Dr. Taylor, in which the speakers congratulated the members on the great amount of good the society had already accomplished, and urged them to renewed exertions. The meeting was closed with singing and prayer.

MRS. FISK AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, as executrix of her husband, the late James Fisk, Jr., some time since instituted a suit in the United States District Court to determine her rights as a stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The suit involves the ownership of 20,006 shares, which were issued to Mr. Fisk, but for which he did not pay the subscription price. The Directors denied the claim of Fisk to the shares. The present action was brought against the Directors of the Union Pacific and others, a full report of which was published in THE TIMES. A demurrer was entered, on the ground of multifariousness. Yesterday Judge Blatchford overruled the demurrer, and stated that the bill was properly framed and the parties to the suit are properly named.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German Saloon-keepers' Association, of the Seventeenth Ward, held a meeting at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, yesterday, when the license question was discussed. In view of the refusal of the Excise Board to reduce the license fee from $100 to $50, it is proposed that they shall unite in not taking out any license whatever, and to engage in a legal contest with the board. It is understood that the present Excise law is so defective that the Commissioners will not be able to enforce it. Meetings of the Saloon-keepers' Associations in the Ninth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards were also held yesterday, when the same matter was discussed.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Booth are at the Glenham Hotel.

Judge E. G. Loring, of Boston, is at the New-York Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieut. Commander George P. Ryan, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, is at the Irving House.

Commodore J. R. M. Mullaney, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. Henry Farnam, of New-Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge A. E. Suffern, of Haverstraw, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Christopher G. Fox, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York, is at the Coleman House.

Leslie C. Hanks, Consul General of Guatemala at San Francisco; James G. Grindlay, United States Consul at Jamaica; Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, N. Y., and Major T. G. Baylor, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

"NOSEY" QUINN GIVES BAIL.

"Nosey" Quinn, the Tombs Warden, yesterday gave bail to the Sheriff in the sum of $300 in the slander suit instituted by Victor Heimberger against Quinn. The bondsmen were Mr. Delameter, Superintendent of the Tax Office, and Deputy Tax Commissioner Tice.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday were as follows: Greece, 712; City of Limerick, 490.

Robert B. Hancock, of No. 104 East Broadway, a tailor, cut his throat yesterday while insane from drink.

President Grant, Secretaries Fish and Robeson, and Gen. Babcock left for Washington on the 9 o'clock train last evening.

Justice Wandell yesterday committed William Whistler, of No. 5 Extra place, for stealing a trunk, value $200, from the baggage coach of the Windsor Hotel.

Rochefort left the City yesterday for Yonkers. His lecture on Friday evening on the "Events in France Since the Fall of the Empire" will be delivered in the French language.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Hannah Brown, a colored woman, forty-three years of age, died suddenly in her room, at No. 168 Greene street. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest.

The will of John Cooper, which was being contested by his daughter, on the ground of the exercise of undue influence over the testator, was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings.

The Albion Society met last evening at Turner's Hall, in Fourth street, Mr. J. G. Kidd, presiding. Several new members were enrolled, and after transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned.

Early yesterday morning, Henry Forrester, while walking on Eleventh street, near First avenue, was knocked down by two highwaymen and robbed of $14 80. The robbers fled, leaving Forrester unconscious upon the sidewalk.

A meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association was held, last evening, at No. 291 East Fourth street, Mr. George H. Cornell presiding. In addition to the usual business about thirty new members were elected. The association then adjourned until the first Tuesday of September.

Philip W. Frank and Gerson Boehm, liquor-dealers, of No. 43 Broad street, were arrested yesterday by Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on an indictment charging them with fraudulently using a liquor trade-mark. The accused furnished $1,500 bail each and were released.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, before Justices Smith, Wandell, and Bixby, the case of Mike Murray, the gambler, was called, and he and his associates were arraigned at the bar, but by request of Murray's counsel the court granted a postponement of the hearing until the 16th inst.

A number of German stenographers met at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, when action was taken to form an association for the advancement of German stenographic art in this country. The system of stenography most in practice in Germany is Gabelsberger's. It is mainly practiced by the members of the new association.

A delegation of the German Brewers' Association of this City left for Boston yesterday, where the fourteenth Convention of Brewers' Associations of the United States will commence its sessions today. A numerous delegation, representing the ale brewers of this City and vicinity, also took their departure for Boston to participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Ernst Seifert, a painter, living in Second avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, jumped from a Second avenue car, opposite his residence, about 7:30 last evening, and his head struck the ground so violently that his skull was fractured. He was taken to the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street, and there his injuries were pronounced fatal.

The Bureau of Charities, No. 66 Third avenue, requests information from any one acquainted with a person giving the address of F. L. Trevin, No. 9—0 First avenue, Room No. 7, who has recently written begging letters to various prominent citizens. The public is requested to give prompt information in the event of application being made from a person representing himself as "Rev." Mr. Macarthy, for aid in connection with a school or home for little boys, alleged to exist in the vicinity of Seventy-third or Seventy-fourth street and North River.

The orthodox branch of the Religious Society of Friends reassembled yesterday in yearly meeting at their house in Twentieth street, the men occupying the room on the ground-floor and the women the upper floor of the building. Richard Lindley Murray presided as clerk in the men's meeting, and Ruth Flagler in the women's meeting. There were about 600 members present in all, but the proceedings were devoid of public interest, and related solely to the internal concerns of the society. In the evening a temperance meeting was held, and was very numerously attended.

BROOKLYN.

The cases of the indicted officials were yesterday transferred by order of Judge Moore, of the Court of Sessions, to the Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer.

John Carmody, one of the men arrested some time ago on suspicion of being connected with the Panormo murder, and who was subsequently discharged, was arrested yesterday on a charge of illegal voting in 1871.

A meeting of the creditors of A. R. Samuells, the manager of the New Park Theatre, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, will be held on the 12th of June, at the office of L. & C. Winslow, in the United States Building, corner of Clinton and Montague streets, to select an assignee.

The new self-propelling steam fire engine was tested yesterday in the presence of Mayor Hunter, the Fire Commissioners, and a large number of officials. The machine was driven up and down a steep hill, a mile and a half in extent, in less than seven minutes. The new engine was pronounced a success.

The trial of the libel suit for $50,000, brought by Judge McCue against Demas Barnes, proprietor of the *Argus*, for libel, was commenced yesterday in the City Court. The only testimony given was that of Ex-District Attorney Britton, who swore that Mr. Barnes told him that his attack on Judge McCue, and other prominent men was caused by their defeat of his political aspirations. The trial of the case will be continued to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

A German farmer, named George Betz, about fifty years old, residing in the town of Jamaica, about two miles south of the village, disappeared from his house on Sunday morning, and as he did not return during the day or night, it was feared that he had committed suicide, and search was made for his body in the woods and fields of the vicinity. Yesterday Mr. John J. Rider found the body hanging to a chestnut sapling, in a small wood, about half a mile from the house. Deceased had for some time acted as though partially deranged. Coroner Henderson held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

A case affecting the right of oyster planters in Huntington Harbor, and relatively of those following the same pursuit in the other shore towns of Long Island, was before the Court of Justice Monfort on Monday. E. W. Smith and Edward Fleat were complained of by Samuel Johnson, for taking oysters from a bed claimed by him, near Thurston's Point, which had been in his possession for twelve years. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that Johnson had no lease or authority from the town giving him exclusive possession of the bed, and that he had not complied with the law in properly staking out his claim, and in having the requisite number of oysters upon it. Counsel for the complainant admitted the authority of the town over the claim, but contended that by the common law any resident had a right to appropriate to his exclusive use such part of the oyster grounds as he might choose, and exclude all others therefrom. The justice adopted this view of the case, and concluded to hold the defendants for trial at the next term of the Suffolk County Court of Sessions.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The corner-stone of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of North Tarrytown, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday next, 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

A public meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, on Monday evening, when addresses were made on the subject of temperance reform by Rev. Wm. H. Boole, of New-York; Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, and a Miss Hamilton, of Brooklyn.

The new Baptist church at Sing Sing, which was dedicated yesterday, is quite an imposing structure, of the Gothic style of architecture, with a tower 180 feet in height. The length of the building is 120 feet, with an audience room 80 feet long and 54 wide. The front window forms quite a feature of the building, being 32 feet in depth and 12 in width. The structure is lighted by ten windows of beautiful stained glass. Eight of them are memorial windows, given by D. D. Mangam, D. L. Mott, P. A. Anser, Elijah Hunter, W. A. Pentz, I. B. Noxon, and John K. Clapp.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday there was a rowing match between Wright Taxter and Frederick Perkins, boatmen attached to the Staten Island Ferry, with seventeen-feet working boats, single sculls, for $100 a side, the course being from Townsend's Dock, at Clifton, to Robbins' Reef and back, a distance of six miles. Taxter won the race easily, coming in nearly a half hour ahead of his competitor.

It is understood that through the powerful influence exerted in Staten Island, Gov. Dix was induced on Friday last to sign the bill abolishing the Board of Health of Richmond County. This Board was composed of the following professional gentlemen: Dr. Wm. Anderson, of Middletown; Dr. David Edgar, of Westfield, Dr. Martindale, of Northfield, Dr. Millspaugh, of Southfield, and Dr. Van Rensselaer, of Castleton.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen held a meeting last evening, but did not succeed in breaking the dead-lock which has existed since their organization.

William McCall, a tramp, who was begging at a house in Washington street, Newark, Monday, and was given some bread, assaulted the lady because she would not give him meat. He was sent to the County Jail for a month.

A young man named McLean, while intoxicated Monday night, attempted to throw himself in front of a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Hoboken, but was prevented by some friends. He was arrested and sent to the County Jail for ten days.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday, Judge Hoffman denied the motion to quash the indictments against Klennen, the Hoboken bank defaulter. The trial of the prisoner will not take place until October, as Hon. Leon Abbett, his counsel, is about to sail for Europe.

The Presbytery of Newark held a session yesterday morning in the Third Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Wilson as Moderator and Rev. Mr. Hollister, Clerk. The question of organizing a new church at Flemington was discussed and referred to a committee for consideration. No other business of importance was transacted.

William Brooks, a patient in the Insane Asylum at Trenton, committed suicide Sunday by hanging himself with his suspender. Some years ago Brooks was well known in the scientific world, being particularly noted for his astronomical attainments. He became insane with the idea that his body was a mere shell, without any internal arrangements.

The trial of Alfred Speer, in the Passaic County Courts, at Paterson, was continued yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, who testified that a very high wind prevailed on the day on which the building fell. The prisoner was placed upon the stand and testified in his own behalf. He was engaged in giving a description of the building and the plans and specifications when the court adjourned for the day.

In the same court, John M. Shannon, a contractor, who is building the abutments of the Ravine Road bridge, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with manslaughter in having caused the death of a man named Charles Skroun, who fell from the bridge on the night of March 23, and was almost instantly killed. There were no guards at the opening for the bridge, and no protection against accident. The prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

[Advertisement.]

THE "GRANITE GRAY CASSIMERE."—The ordinary cassimere hat will sweat the gloves of the wearer, and will not withstand a rain storm without producing a very good imitation of the effects of small-pox. This is owing to the soap-stone powder used in its manufacture. Alive to these facts, Knox has imported English bodies free from this defect, and has introduced at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the "Summer Hat" for gentlemen. Take the ordinary cassimere hat and strike it a sharp blow and you will see a cloud of dust rise. Try the same experiment with the Knox hat and you will detect the difference at once. Cleanly inclined people will buy their hats at Knox's.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Goethe, for Hamburg.—J. P. Rolfe, D. Rolfe, Miss Finchen Satorius, Miss J. E. McMillan, Fred. Schwedler, Master Herman Juch, Ewald Bernhardt, Joseph Albers, Carl Braasch, Mrs. C. Braasch, Hy. Base, Alfred Racer, Hy. Rowedder, Wm. Lamp, Mrs. Amalie Medicus, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zohrlaut, Miss Ida Weisskirch, Mrs. Auguste Henes, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Lorkmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Wilh. Dortmann, Louis Henes, August Mesam, Master Hans Heurtel, Mr. and Mrs. Wilh. Luderitz, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mehltretter, Mrs. A. Taucher, Miss Anna Taucher, Miss Anny Tillson, Miss Cary Tillson, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Brandt, John Dietz, Ed. Kunze, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Diehl, Eduard Kyber, Mrs. Carol. L. Schmidt, Phil. Goldberg, Louis Ruhe, E. Ullrich, Mr. and Mrs. John Hausmann and infant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:31 | Sun sets......7:26 | Moon rises.10:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:47 | Gov. Island.10:36 | Hell Gate..11:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, June 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg and Plymouth, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Idaho, (Br.,) Moore, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia.

Barks M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Eve, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Fox, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Helsingfors for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Jonas Risting, (Dan.,) Schlosser, Elsinore for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Alphonse and Marie, (Fr.,) Privat, Copenhagen, Boyd & Hincken; Alfred, Burt, Bath, Me., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Donald Ferguson, (Br.,) Ross, Stettin, Brett, Son & Co.; Ormus, Bailey, Cork or Falmouth, Brett, Son & Co.; Lospir, (Aust.,) Barvoravich, Odessa, Slocovich & Co.; Carib, Townsend, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Dagmar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Antwerp, C. Tobias & Co.; J. & R. Walsh, (Br.,) Herbert, Stralsund, D. B. Dearborn; Omega, Henry, Dunedén, Wellington, &c., R. W. Cameron; Stella, (Br.,) Lockhart, Cork or Falmouth, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Grenada, Hodsden, Galveston, W. C. Adams & Co.; Henry Flitner, Dickey, Cabarien, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Hunter, (Br.,) Shelby, Antigua, Fisher & Co.

Schrs. Mary Helen, Sanborn, St. Pierre and Point-a-Pitre, Chase, Talbot & Co.; A. Clifford, McDonald, Provincetown, I. R. Staples.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jamieson, Liverpool May 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 490 passengers to John G. Dale. May 27, lat. 44, lon. 43 04, passed an iceberg; same day passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 42 34, lon. 48 30, passed a German brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 29th, lat. 41 44, lon. 55 30, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Tremaine, Laguayra May 16, Mayaguez 23d, and Arroyo 26th, with mdse. and 15 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Baker, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde. Has had strong northerly gales from Hatteras.

Bark Querriolo, (Ital.,) Traverso, Batavia Dec. 24, and Padang 119 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 20, and crossed the equator April 28 in lon. 36.

Bark Pauline, (Ger.,) Hulfer, Glasgow 51 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.—vessel to Theo. Ruger. May 6, lat. 46, lon. 47, passed a large number of icebergs; 9th, lat. 44 07, lon. 46 21, spoke bark Brunnow, (Ger.,) from Hamburg, for New-York, 34 ds. out; 16th, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Marietta, 3 ds. out, with 100 qtls. fish.

Bark Ella Rickmers, (Ger.,) Walthers, Rotterdam 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Celina, (of Portland,) Hodgdon, Buenos Ayres April 22, with mdse. to Howe, White & Co. Crossed the equator May 10, in lon. 39.

Bark Vidfarne, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Bordeaux May 27, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Louise Wichards, (Ger.,) Wilde, Hamburg 82 ds., and 51 ds. from Dover, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. May 6, lat. 49, lon. 46, passed a number of icebergs.

Bark Si, (Ital.,) Cunco, Genoa 72 ds., with mdse. to Faborı & Chauncey—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 17.

Bark Johann, (Ger.,) Haverkamp, Hamburg 55 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. Came a southern passage, and had westerly winds.

Bark Wallace, McCormick, Rotterdam April 16, via Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co.

Bark Boschetto, (Ital.,) Dodero, Genoa 64 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 16.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Hoxie, Messina 53 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Camillia, (Ital.,) Soich, London 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Julia F. Carney, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Bucksport, Me., 7 ds., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Stephen S. Lee, Brown, Frontera, Mex., 33 ds., with mahogany, &c., to order—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Ellen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Israel, Arroyo, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. E. S. Newman, Newman, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses and 6 passengers to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Edward Burton, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Wentworth, N. S., 14 ds., with 285 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Governor's Harbor, 9 ds., with pine-apples to order; vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

Schr. Annie W. Collins, Davis, Jacksonville, 10 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell, vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Goethe, for Hamburg; California, for Glasgow; Idaho, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Wyanoke, for Richmond; barks Martin W. Brett, for Dantzic; Pelho, for Christiana; Leocadia, for Hamburg; Yarra, for London; Yumuri, for Sagua; M. E. Chapman, for Cienfuegos; brig Shannon, for St. Jago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, June 2.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia; ship Alaska, from Calcutta; bark Gil, from Flores.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 2.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York, and Sea Gull, from Baltimore, and schr. B. N. Hawkins, from New-York.

The bark Salween, hence for the Baltic, parted her hawser and got ashore on the breakers off this bar. She lies in a dangerous situation. She is loaded with resin.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 2.—Arr. barks Doris Broderson, Nicola, A. H. Knudtsen, and Due Fidell, from Rio for orders; bark Sylphiden, from England in ballast, seeking.

LEWES, Del., June 2.—Passed in, ship Garibaldi, from Arendal; barks Eliza McLaughlin, from Antwerp; Fenice, from Liverpool; brigs Time, from London, and Dauntless.

Arr. brig L. J. Hastonway, from Sagua, for orders; bark John Beebee, from St. Johns; brig Endora and schr. Laura Sawyer.

An unknown ship passed up this morning.

In harbor Caroline Eddy, outward bound, and barks Cienfuegos and Masonic.

The bark reported this morning as John Beebe should be Dearelber, from Cork for orders.

NEWCASTLE, June 2.—Passed up steamer Ashland, from Charleston; ship Reunion, from Havre; bark Helos, from London; schrs. George Washington, from Baracoa; Julia Nelson, from New-Bedford; Harriet D. Brooks, from Boston; Lamartine, from New-Bedford; J. B. Anderson, from Lanesville; Emily R. Burton, from Norfolk; Isaac Rich, from Boston; Ellen Halgate, from Lynn; L. S. Levering, from Providence.

Passed down, bark Germania, for Hamburg.

Passed up, steamer Florida, from Providence; bark Arlington, from Havre.

Passed down, steamer Leopard, for Boston; brig Caroline Eddy, for Trinidad; schrs. Joseph Hay, for New-Bedford; A. M. Lee, for Providence; bark Schamyl, for Trieste; schrs. Wild Pigeon, for Somerset; Alexander Young, for Providence.

A ship, bark, and brig are off Reed Island coming up. Afternoon.—Passed up, ships E. F. Gibson, from London, via Sandy Hook; Garibaldi, from [illegible]; Lottie E. Friend, from Gloucester; [illegible] from Boston.

Passed down, steamer Panther, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 1.—Arr. brig [illegible] Wheeler, Sagua, for Portland; schrs. [illegible] wards and Emily A. Bartle, Philadelphia, for Boston; W. R. Barry, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; [illegible] Weehawken, for Newburyport; Paragon, Port Johnston, for Salem; Monte Christi, Philadelphia, for Bangor; Fred. Gray, do., for Ipswich; Sam McManemy, do., for Weymouth; Mary, Calais, for orders; Northery Light, do., for Warren; Caroline Grant, Bangor, for New-York; Canary, Bath, for do.; New-Zealand, Bangor, for New-London; Bessie Morris, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia; Frank Herbert, Boston, for do.; John Mayo, Lincolnville, for New-Bedford; Abbie S. Emery, New-York, for Boston; Franklin, Eddyville, for do.; Maggie Cummings Smith, Philadelphia, for Cohassett; fishing schrs. Falcon, of and for Gloucester, with 800 barrels of mackerel, and Chas. A. Ropes, of and for Salem, with 306 barrels of do.

Sld. schrs. Abbie E. Willard, J. Birdsall, Fannie and Edith, V. L. Hickman, H. M. Mayo, Mary and Eliza, J. H. Chaffee, Willie Harris, D. Currie, R. M. Brookings, Union Flag, R. L. Tay, Orient, R. L. Hersey, (ordered to Alexandria;) Addie Ryarson, (do.;) Fannie Flint, R. T. Lee, L. Blew, Maria S., A. T. Rowland, Mattie A. Hand, N. W. Magee, and Bessie Morris.

Tuesday, June 2.—Arr. schrs. Waverly, New-Haven, for Gloucester; Sedona, Calais, for Providence; Massachusetts, Rockland, for Fall River.

Sld. schrs. Sedona, Massachusetts, Mary, Northern Light, Canary, New-Zealand, Caroline Grant, and Frank Herbert.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 2.—Sld. for the United States, Jacob A. Stamler, Neptune, James R. Boyd, Mary Wiggins, and Fanny Lewis.

Arr. out from the United States on the 31st ult., Weymouth, Atalanta, Meridian, Casilda, Rhea, Jonathan Chase, and Fannie Skolfield.

Arr out from the United States on the 1st inst., Bel Stuart, Carl, Savannah, J. F. Pust, Henry, Bianca Pertica, Progress, Tancook, James Peake, Laurens, Missouri, Frederick Weyer, Huron, and Nordkyn.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Luige Ruggiero and John Swan.

QUEENSTOWN, June 2.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hoseason, from New-York May 23, for Liverpool, arr. at 3 P. M. to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 2.—The North American Lloyd's steam-ship Weser, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York May 23, arr. here this afternoon and proceeded for Bremen.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 2.—Sld. steam-ship Maas, Chevalier, Rotterdam for New-York.

ANTWERP, June 1.—Arr. steam-ship Steinmann, Lochere, New-York.

MENTON, June 2.—Sld. steam-ship August Andre, Greve, New-York.

VISITORS
TO
EUROPE

Are invited to examine the stock of FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, GEMS, DIAMONDS, and other Precious Stones, both set and unset, at our Paris house,

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A
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WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE
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The business done by BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER of Broadway and Canal st., (New-York,) and of Fulton and Smith sts., (Brooklyn,) stands alone, and without a precedent so far as popularity, amount sold, and success are concerned. The retail C. O. D. sales (in the two stores) have reached over EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in one day this Summer, and are increasing. The artists, cutters, and workmen employed by this famous house are of the highest skill known in Europe and America. The enormous cash retail sales justify the employment of the best talent in the world, and there (corner Broadway and Canal st.) it may be found.

Especial attention is called to the immense stock of stylish garments in the Men's and Boys' Departments. For hot weather, complete arrangements have been perfected.

In both stores we display the largest stock of fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING in the two cities, and name prices that are popular with cash buyers.

BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER,
New-York and Brooklyn.

CRETONNES
AND
SATINES,
WITH
PAPER HANGINGS
TO MATCH.

NEW GOODS NOW OPENING.

Great Reduction in Prices of Furniture.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

A WESTERN POLITICAL FEUD

THE McCOOK FIGHT IN COLORADO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Friday, May 22, 1874.

The press and to some extent the people of Colorado have been engaged in what is known as "the McCook fight" for the past four months, and now that the battle is over, by the failure of the United States Senate to confirm the nomination of Gen. McCook for Governor, it may be well to glance the ground over and consider the causes and results of a Territorial squabble which has not only absorbed public attention at home, but been an almost daily theme of talk and newspaper comment throughout the East.

The two notable characters in this singular political fight were Gen. E. M. McCook, of the Ohio "fighting McCooks," for the four years of Grant's first term Governor of Colorado, and Jerome B. Chaffee, President of the First National Bank of Denver, now serving his second term as Territorial Delegate in Congress. During his Governorship McCook was abroad the greater portion of the time, did not court the acquaintance of the citizens of the Territory, nor manifest much interest in public enterprises and improvements. On this account he failed to win the cordial esteem of the people. Upon the expiration of his term of office numerous petitions, containing some 4,000 signatures in all, were forwarded to the President, asking that S. H. Elbert, formerly Territorial Secretary, and for several years a resident of the Territory, be appointed McCook's successor. The request was granted, and in the Spring of 1873 Gov. Elbert entered upon the discharge of his duties as Governor. Gen. McCook, not liking the interest taken by certain Territorial politicians in securing Elbert's nomination as his successor, although he had given it out that he himself was not a candidate for reappointment, went to Washington and there remained a considerable portion of the past year, it is said, working up his revenge.

There have been for some time two Republican factions in Colorado. The Democrats have had no organization, but sometimes joining the one or the other of these factions, and oftener holding aloof from both, have been stoically waiting their chance. Gen. McCook led one faction, Ex-Gov. Evans the other. Backing the former were the Tellers, of Central, representatives of the Colorado Central and Union Pacific interests. Behind the latter was Elbert, his son-in-law, Delegate Chaffee, the First National Bank of Denver, the richest in Colorado, and the Kansas Pacific Railway.

The Tellers had pioneered the Union Pacific extensions into Colorado; turned the Colorado Central over to them, and promoted the Julesburg "cut off," which had for its object the tapping of the rich mountain trade and the building up of Golden and Central City, to the damage of Denver. Gov. Evans had championed the Kansas Pacific, and turned over the Denver and Boulder Valley and Denver Pacific Lines to them, by which latter move they were enabled for the time being to "bottle up" their rivals, so far as the Colorado traffic was concerned. This last move intensified the war, and it became so interwoven with Territorial politics that at the last general election, in September, the Democrats, siding with the Teller and McCook interests, carried several counties, and came nigh getting a majority in the Territorial Legislature.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the Union and Kansas Pacific have, during the past three years, made Colorado the battle-ground to pay off old grudges. The one would no sooner seek county bonds for building branches to an important point than the other would step in with men and money to defeat the bonds, at the same time asking a less amount of aid to build a railroad to the same point on, always, a "more practicable route." So the one company grappling the other at each move has prevented the rich mining regions from having the transportation facilities that were long ago needed. More than this, such small games as obliging one company to advance freights on all through goods that were to go over the other's road, has often, for days and weeks, held the yards at Denver full of loaded cars, to the great detriment of shippers.

Making game against the enemy was the constant effort of each faction, and a keen looking ahead to anticipate the popular feeling. Since last Fall the Teller-McCook interest had been gaining manifest advantages. They had, the previous few months, wheeled in with the anti-railroad bond interest, which was becoming popular, and made some strong points against the Evans party for their disposition of the Denver Pacific, to which Arapahoe County had become bonded in the sum of $500,000, and charging fraud in the subsequent voting of $300,000 in bonds to the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad—another Evans enterprise.

The McCook party seemed to "lack one thing yet" to complete the political revolution desired and they soon found it. "Land grabbing" has been a prevalent custom in Colorado. All through the Territory are scattered large tracts of valuable timber, coal, and farm lands, in the hands of single parties. Anticipating the completion of the Arkansas Valley Branch of the Kansas Pacific from Kit Carson to the neighborhood of Fort Lyon, and looking upon the prospective terminus as the great shipping and supply point for all Southern Colorado and New-Mexico, and a place likely to grow, some parties identified with the Evans faction proceeded, through straw names, to enter claims, all of which were subsequently transferred to one person, D. H. Moffat, Jr., Cashier of the First National Bank of Denver. The Register and Receiver of the Pueblo Land Office conniving at the irregularity, and Delegate Chaffee hurrying the patents through the Land Department at Washington, the few squatters who had rushed in and built their cabins, suddenly woke up one morning to find that the whole town site of West Las Animas and surroundings, at the terminus of the railroad, was the property of one person. This raised a howl of indignation among the settlers, and furnished the cue for the enemy. Twisting and distorting the preoccupation of this tract into a flagrant robbery and inflaming the settlers, they succeeded in getting two or three papers to keep the matter prominently and persistently in print. Commissioner Drummond, who happened to be in Denver about the time this land grab leaked out, was captured in the McCook interest, and upon his return to Washington sent out a special agent to investigate and report upon the fraud. The report was made and published, reflecting severely upon the parties to the irregularity. David H. Moffat, Jr., against whom several of the papers were blazoning "land steal," is a young man of quiet manner and pleasing address, and singularly popular throughout Colorado as one of the best and purest business men that the Territory could claim. The people were loth to believe that he could be mixed up with any such transaction as this was claimed to be; and so a majority of the people, while admitting the irregularity, failed to see that the Las Animas land grab was any crime. Mr. Moffat published a notice for two months or more, in all the papers of the Territory, offering $1,000 reward for any proof that he had deprived a single settler of his rights or property.

Meanwhile, making a great bugbear of this matter, Gen. McCook, who was in Washington, and had the President's ear, was pushing his advantages. To make it appear that Moffat was guilty, and that Delegate Chaffee, Gov. Elbert, and Ex-Gov. Evans were "in cahoots" with him, was his purpose. The two or three Territorial papers that were persistently crying outrage and knavery were brought to the attention of President Grant. The Territorial Legislature was now in session, and when Gov. Elbert came to send in his nominations it was found that he had chosen Moffat for Territorial Treasurer, and displaced Thompson, a brother-in-law of McCook, as Auditor, substituting a brother of Elbert's former law partner. The time had now come. The fact that Moffat, "the Las Animas land grabber," had been nominated for Territorial Treasurer, at once made it seem apparent to President Grant that it was indeed as McCook's friends represented, and that the whole Territory was in the hands of a pack of robbers. The next day a telegram reached Denver stating that the Governor, Secretary, and Surveyor General had been removed. The name of E. M. McCook had been sent to the Senate as Governor; J. W. Jenkins, of Virginia, as Secretary, and Col. T. B. Searight, of Pennsylvania, as Surveyor General. Accompanying the dispatch was a special from Delegate Chaffee, stating that these removals and appointments had been made without his knowledge or consent; that he should fight McCook's confirmation in the Senate, and, if unsuccessful, should resign.

The news caused considerable stir throughout Colorado. The Legislature sent forward a protest against Elbert's removal, and indignation meetings were held. The *Rocky Mountain News*, the oldest and most influential daily in the Territory, promptly repudiated the change, and from that day to this has been a bitter anti-Administration paper. Several other newspapers, including the Denver *Times*, owned and controlled by Ex-Gov. Evans, of course followed in the same wake.

An organized effort to beat Gen. McCook was at once inaugurated. The *News* brought forward specific charges, showing how McCook had defrauded the Government out of some $25,000 in Ute Indian contracts. Still other charges reflecting upon his public and private character were made; and some twenty partisans, including Ex-Govs. Evans and Elbert, Treasurer Moffat, and Postmaster Bennett, proceeded to Washington and settled down to the siege. The Committee on Territories, in whose hands the nomination now rested, patiently listened to the charges, and, after nearly three months, finally reported, though not unanimously, in favor of the confirmation. It is claimed, however, that a majority report was only secured through the intercession of the President, who had undertaken to carry McCook through by placing at the disposal of one of the committee the Receivership, and to the other the Register of the Land Office at Pueblo. This story looks plausible, for on the day following their favorable report those offices were filled, the one by a friend of Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, and the other by a protégé of Cragin, of California, both members of the Committee on Territories. Voluminous evidence had been taken, and the Senate ordered it printed. After several days' consideration Gen. McCook's nomination was recommitted. And that is supposed to be the last of it. The President will probably in a few days send in the name of some other party as Governor of Colorado—a stranger, it is to be hoped, to our politics, for this quarrel has gone on so long and bitterly that the placing of an adherent of either faction in the Governor's chair would serve only to renew and aggravate it. The recommittal of McCook's case is already accepted as a defeat here at home, and the opposition fired one hundred guns last night in honor of the event, while this morning's *News* comes out in a double-leaded leader assailing the President for trying to foist McCook upon the people of the Territory, and nominating Delegate Chaffee to a seat in the Forty-fourth Congress.

The President has, pending the consideration of McCook's nomination, removed all the prominent officials in the Territory. While this has worked a reform in a few cases it has, it is to be feared, done so much injustice to worthy citizens as to cause wide-spread dissatisfaction, and disrupt for some time to come the Republican ranks in Colorado.

This whole quarrel over the Governorship, coming on at the time it did, served to defeat one measure to which the great majority of our citizens are committed, and which, doubtless, Congress was in a humor to grant. We refer to the admission of Colorado as a State, a memorial for which had been prepared, and was under consideration by our Legislature, with a unanimous feeling in its favor, at the time of Gov. Elbert's removal, and which in the subsequent wrangle was wholly lost sight of for the balance of the legislative session.

A NEW OCEAN STEAMER.

THE STEAM-SHIP HOHENZOLLERN OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE.

The North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company have added a new steamer to their ocean line. The Hohenzollern, which arrived here last week, is a splendid vessel of 3,600 tons, (gross,) and is fitted up in a style equal, if not superior, to any vessel crossing the Atlantic. She was built in Hull in 1873, Mr. Reed, lately Chief Constructor in the English Navy-yard, superintending her building. She is 367 feet in length; width of beam, 37 feet; and depth of hold 34 feet. The first saloon is situate "aft," on the main deck, and is 120 feet in length by 28 feet in width, and is furnished in a style suitable to the vessel. Indeed there are few saloons which can equal it in its appointments; and the second saloon, in the "forward" part of the vessel, is only in a slight degree inferior to the first. The vessel made her first voyage on December 6, 1873, from Bremen to the West Indies, and on her return to Europe sailed to New-York about three weeks ago. The ventilation of the vessel is perfect, and her state-rooms are lighted by large "ports," more than double the size of the ordinary port-holes. Excellent bath-rooms are fitted up for the use of the first and second class passengers, for whom there is accommodation for 144. There is room for 830 steerage passengers, and the berths are quite equal to those of any other vessel for the same class. She has compressed engines of 600 horse-power, and the diameter of the cylinders is 54 and 93 inches, with a stroke of 48 inches. The diameter of the propeller is 16 feet, and the pitch 26 feet. Her movements are directed by telegraph from the bridge to the wheel-house, and also to the engine-room. Her commander, Capt. Nordenholt, is an experienced officer, who has been in the service of the company for over eight years. The following is a list of the officers: Captain, Wm. Nordenholt; First Officer, A. Lauenstein; Second Officer, L. Steumer; Third Officer, Ferdinand Smidt; Fourth Officer, Ernest Epping; Chief Engineer, Fred. Kruse; Surgeon, Dr. Hartz; Purser, A. Hosemann; Chief Steward, Charles Baron. The Hohenzollern leaves to-day for Bremen.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The passage by the House of Representatives of the amendment to the Tariff bill imposing a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, and other securities, has created no little amount of excitement on the street. The Governing Committee of the Exchange held a special meeting yesterday in regard to the matter, and authorized the President to appoint a committee to go to Washington and do all in their power to prevent the amendment becoming law. It is expected that the Gold Exchange will take similar action. A Government broker yesterday stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that if the amendment should become law it would utterly ruin the brokerage business. At the present moment there was absolutely no outside speculation, and the brokers were actually living upon one another. The effect of such a tax upon their business could, therefore, be readily conceived. It should be remembered that brokers were as likely to lose as to gain on their sales, and there was no justice in taxing men on their losses. Another prominent banker said that he believed the tax could not be collected. The effect of it would be to force men to become dishonest, and compel them, in self-defense, to defraud the Government.

THE GIBNEY HOMICIDE—GIVEN SENTENCED.

John Given, who was convicted on Friday last of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in having caused the death of Police Officer John Gibney, at the Battery, on the night of the 25th of April, was brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Counsel for Given asked for the clemency of the court in consideration of the punishment which the prisoner had already suffered. Recorder Hackett said that he had not at all acquiesced in the verdict of the jury, who evidently had not given proper consideration to certain facts disclosed by the evidence. The prisoner's defense alone was what had saved his life or prevented him from finishing his days in State Prison. The Court saw no reason to reduce a day of the penalty under the verdict, which was entirely inadequate to the crime committed, and sentenced Given to the maximum punishment, two years in State Prison.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The committee appointed by the Produce Exchange and the representatives of the great trunk railroads held another meeting yesterday in relation to the project for the grading of grain. Propositions were submitted by the railroad representatives for the settlement of the points of difference between the two interests, which seemed to meet with general approval, and it is considered that at the next meeting a final and satisfactory arrangement will be reached. In conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES, Mr. Gossler, the General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad said that if the system of grading grain is adopted it will render less pressing the need of grain elevators. At the same time Mr. Gossler stated that in case the New-York Central erected grain elevators the Pennsylvania Central would be prompt to imitate their example. The Secretary of the Produce Exchange yesterday forwarded to the Mayor of New-Orleans a check for $2,507 for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers. The committee appointed at the recent meeting of the Produce Exchange to wait upon Secretary Fish and urge the renewal of commercial relations with Canada and Newfoundland, left for Washington yesterday by the 3 P. M. train.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

The Council of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society met yesterday. Mr. W. M. Flesse, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, reported that he had received a communication from the members of the committee appointed to visit Washington in reference to tariff, stating that the Committee of Ways and Means had finally voted in favor of fixing the tariff at forty cents per gallon for casked wines and $1 50 for cased.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700	West. Union	72⅞	800	Union Pacific	26⅞
900	do	72¾	100	do	26¾
700	do.....s3.	72¾	200	do	26½
800	do	72¾	1500	do	26⅝
100	do.....b3.	72¾	100	do	26⅝
200	do	72¾	300	do	26½
1000	do.....s3.	72½	500	do	26⅝
800	do	72½	800	do	26¼
400	do	72⅝	1500	do	26½
2000	do	72½	100	do	26⅝
100	do	72½	900	do.....b3.	26⅞
700	do.....b3.	72⅝	2000	do	26⅝
300	do	72⅝	500	do	26¾
300	Pacific Mail	42⅝	300	do	26⅝
100	do	42⅝	500	Erie Railway	32½
700	do	42¼	200	do.....s3.	32¼
100	do.....s3.	42¼	100	do.....s3.	32¼
300	do	42⅝	100	do	32⅝
100	do	42⅝	300	do	32⅜
200	do.....s60.	41½	300	do	32⅝
300	do	42	200	St. Paul	32⅞
100	do	42⅛	200	do	32⅞
700	Tol. & Wabash	35¾	100	do	32⅞
200	do.....s3.	35⅞	100	do	33
900	N. Y. C. & Hud	97⅝	100	do	32⅞
100	do.....s3.	97⅝	800	North-western	39⅛
50	do	97⅝	100	do	39⅛
600	do	97⅝	100	do.....c.	39⅜
300	Del., Lac. & W	109¼	100	do	39⅜
100	Ohio & Miss....b3.	23⅞	700	do	39⅜
100	do	23⅝	100	do.....b10.	39⅜
600	Lake Shore	73⅞	300	do.....b10.	39¼
3000	do	73¼	100	do.....s10.	39¼
1500	do	73⅛	900	do	39⅛
1000	do	73	200	do.....s3.	39⅛
1000	do	72⅞	100	do	39⅛
1000	do	73	100	Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	15½
800	do	72⅞	100	N. West. Pf.	56⅝
600	do	73	500	Rock Island	96¼
400	do.....s3.	72⅞	100	do	96
100	do.....s3.	72¾	100	do	95⅞
700	do	72⅞	100	do.....b3.	95⅞
100	do.....b3.	73	600	do	95⅝
300	do	73	200	do	95⅝
			100	do	96

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U.S.5-20R.'62.115½		$2,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.120½
1,000 U.S.5-20C.'64.117¼		500 do.......120⅜
3,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.118¼		7,000 U.S.5-20C.'68.120⅜
17,000 do.......c.118¼		10,000 U.S.5s,'81,C.....115⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000	A. & Sus. 1st	104	40	N. J. Central	106½
2,000	R. I. & P. 7s	105⅞	40	N. Y. C. & H	97⅞
1,000	C. & O. 1st, C.	52	55	do.....b. c.	97¼
1,000	C. & N. W.S.F.	102⅞	100	do.....s3.	97¼
2,000	do	103	100	do.....s3.	97⅞
6,000	C. & N. W.C.C. G. Bds	80	300	do	97⅝
5,000	do	79⅞	300	do	97⅝
2,000	Erie 3d	97	300	do	97½
1,000	O. & M. Con	90	200	Erie Railway.b.c.	32¼
1,000	O. & M. 2d..c.	70	100	do	32⅝
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s,'87	95¼	25	do	33⅛
6,000	U. Pacific 1st.	87¼	900	Union Pac.....b. c.	26⅝
1,000	do	87⅛	100	do	26⅜
3,000	do	87	1100	do	26¼
4,000	do	86⅞	300	do	26⅛
3,000	West. Pac	85	200	do	26⅛
1,000	St.L.,J.&C.1st	93	800	do	26¾
1,500	A. & T. H. In	73	1100	do	26⅜
1,000	Del. &H.R.'91	107	500	do	26½
1,000	West. U. 7s	97	300	do	26⅝
3,000	Nash. & D. 1st	89	100	do	26⅜
1,000	T. & W. 1st. St. L. Div	80¼	200	Ill. Central	98½
10	Park Bank	145	600	C., M. & S. P. b. c.	32⅝
5	Am. Ex. Bank	111½	100	do	32⅜
200	Md. Coal Co	19	100	Chi. & N. W	39⅜
100	Q. M. Co.....b. c.	25	100	do.....s3.	39¼
50	American Ex	64	200	do.....b. c.	39⅜
5	do	64¼	100	do	39⅜
25	do.....b. c.	64¼	100	do	39
200	Pac. M....b. c. b3.	42¼	200	do.....c.	39⅛
300	do	42	100	do	39⅜
100	do	41⅞	100	do	39¼
200	do	41¾	300	do.....b3.	36
300	do.....s3.	41⅝	200	do	39
100	do	41¾	100	do	39½
100	do	41¾	200	do	39⅛
800	do	41⅞	500	do	39
100	do	42	300	do.....s30.	39¼
100	do.....s3.	41⅞	100	do	39⅛
100	do	42	200	Del., Lack. & W	109⅛
100	do	42⅛	200	do.....b3.	109
200	do	42¼	86	do...b. c. c.	109
600	do	42¼	144	do	109
100	do.....s3.	42⅜	30	Adams Ex	106
100	L. S. & M. So	72⅞	10	do.....b. c.	106
100	do..b. c. s3.	72⅞	100	W. Union.....b. c.	72⅝
600	do	72⅞	300	do	72½
200	do.....s3.	72¾	500	do	72½
700	do	72¾	500	do	72⅝
500	do	72¾	1000	do	72½
1000	do	72½	700	do	72½
700	do	72⅝	500	do	72⅝
100	do	72¾	1500	do	72⅝
400	do	72¾	500	do	72⅝
600	do	72⅝	200	do	72½
300	do	72½	50	do	72⅝
1000	do	72⅝	200	do	72¾
100	do.....s4.	72¾	700	do	72¾
500	do	72¾	100	do	72⅞
800	do	72⅝	100	T., W. & W...b. c.	35¼
500	do	72¾	300	do	35⅜
600	do	72⅝	100	do	35⅜
4000	do	72⅝	300	do	35¼
200	do.....b3.	72¾	1200	do	35⅜
400	do.....b3.	72⅝	200	do	35⅜
1900	do	72⅝	100	do	35¾
800	do.....b3.	72½	100	do	35¾
200	do	72⅝	200	do	35¾
600	do	72½	100	do	35⅜
600	do.....s3.	72½	200	do.....b3.	35⅝
200	do.....b3.	72⅝	100	do	35¾
500	do	72⅝	100	Long Island	65
1000	do	72¾	600	Ohio & M.....b. c.	23⅜
300	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	95⅝	100	do	23⅝
100	do	95⅞	300	do	23½
10	do	95¾	300	C., C. & I. C	18⅝
100	do	95⅞	100	do	18⅝
400	do	96	50	N. Y., N. H. & H	132⅝
			5	Mor. & Es....b. c.	97¼
			30	do	117¼
			100	Del. & H. Canal	117

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000	Western Union	72¾	100	Union Pacific...s3.	26⅝
100	do	72⅝	400	do	26⅝
400	do	72½	500	do.....s3.	26½
500	Lake Shore	72¾	200	do	26½
100	do.....b60.	72¾	900	do	26⅝
700	do.....s3.	72⅝	300	do	26½
300	do.....s3.	72⅝	100	do.....b3.	26½
800	do	72⅝	100	North-western	39½
1700	do	72½	100	do.....b10.	39¼
1000	do.....s3.	72⅝	200	Rock Island.....s3.	95¾
400	do	72⅝	600	Toledo and Wab.	35¾
100	do	72½	100	do.....b3.	35¾
400	do.....b3.	72½	100	do.....b10.	35¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	97½	400	do	35⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$9,000	U. P. 1st...b. c.	86¾	100	P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	42⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.....b. c.	92¾	100	do	42¼
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.....b. c.	82¼	100	do	42⅛
40	Gold Ex. Bk.b. c.	112	100	do.....s5.	42
300	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	97⅝	1100	do	42
300	do	97½	300	do	41⅞
100	do	97⅝	100	do	41¾
200	do	97½	300	do	41⅞
200	do	97	100	do	42
100	do	97¼	200	do	41¾
100	do	97⅛	300	L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3.	72⅝
100	do	97¼	400	do.....s3.	72½
500	do	97	1000	do	72⅜
100	W. Un....b. c. b3.	72½	800	do.....s3.	72¼
200	do	72½	700	do	72⅛
300	do	72⅝	3000	do	72
400	do	72⅝	1000	do	71⅞
600	do	72½	600	do.....b3.	72
500	do	72⅝	100	do	72
800	do.....s3.	72⅜	100	Un. Pacific...b. c.	26⅜
1500	do	72⅜	1000	do	26¼
500	do	72⅛	1000	do	26⅛
1900	do	72	300	do	26
200	do	71⅞	300	do	26⅛
1200	do	72	500	do	26⅛
100	do.....b3.	72⅛	20	Panama..b. c. s3.	108
200	do.....s3.	72	65	do	107½
600	do	72⅛	100	C. & N.W.b.c.s3.	39¼
200	do	72	200	do	39¼
100	do.....s3.	71⅞	600	do	39⅛
500	do	71⅞	200	do.....s3.	39
200	do.....b3.	72	300	do	38⅞
400	do	71⅞	100	C.& N. W. Pf.b. c.	56¾
200	do	71⅝	100	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	95⅞
200	do.....s3.	71⅝	100	do	95¾
800	do	71⅝	100	do.....s3.	95½
500	do.....s3.	71½	200	do	95⅝
800	do	71½	100	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	32⅝
200	do	71⅝	200	do	32½
100	A. & P. Tel...b. c.	16⅞	100	do.....b3.	32½
100	American Ex	64	100	do	32⅝
50	do	64¼	100	Tol., W. & W.b.c.	35⅝
70	Wells-Fargo Ex	77	200	do	35¼
100	Erie.....b. c.	32⅝	800	do	35⅛
400	do	32⅞	500	do	35
400	do	32⅝	100	do	35¼
300	do	32¾	100	do	35⅛
40	Erie Pref.....s10.	55	100	O. & M...b. c. s3.	23¼
			100	do	23¼
			10	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	40

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000	Ten. 6s, new, X Coup.....s3.	63½	100	Lake Shore	72⅛
1,000	U. P. Land G't.	78½	1100	do	72
200	Pacific Mail.....s3.	41¾	100	do.....b3.	72
600	do	41¾	500	do.....s3.	71⅞
200	do	41⅝	1500	do	71¾
500	do	41½	300	do.....s3.	71⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	97⅛	100	do	71½
600	do.....b3.	97⅛	200	do	71⅝
800	do	97	500	do	71⅝
300	do	96⅞	1100	do	71½
200	Western Union	71⅞	1900	do	71⅝
100	do.....s3.	71⅞	1000	do	71½
500	do	71⅝	1100	do	71⅜
200	do	71⅝	1100	do	71¼
1300	do.....b3.	71¾	2200	do	71
1400	do	71¾	400	do	70⅞
500	do	71⅝	1300	do	70¾
600	do	71⅝	200	do	70⅞
800	do.....b3.	71¾	1700	do	71
500	do	71⅝	3500	do	71⅛
800	do.....s3.	71½	200	do	71¼
3100	do	71½	100	Panama	106½
800	do	71⅜	100	Rock Island	95⅝
3400	do	71¼	100	do	95¾
200	do	71⅛	500	do.....s3.	95½
300	Erie Railway	32⅞	400	do	95½
100	do	32¾	500	Union Pacific.b3.	26¼
100	do	32⅞	200	do	26⅛
500	do	32⅝	300	do.....s3.	26
300	do	32½	800	do.....s10.	25⅞
200	do	32⅜	1700	do	26
100	do	32⅜	100	do	25⅞
5	N. J. Central	106⅝	1300	do	26
50	do	106⅝	500	do.....b3.	25¾
100	North-western	39	300	do	25¾
200	do	38⅞	800	do	25⅞
200	do	38¾	300	Ohio & Miss	23¼
300	do	38⅝	200	do	23
100	do.....b3.	38⅝	200	St. Paul Pref	52
300	do	38¾	600	Tol. & Wab	35⅛
400	St. Paul	32¼	700	do	35
200	do.....b3.	32	100	do	35
400	do	32	500	do	34⅞
100	do	32⅛	100	do	35
			100	C., C. & I. C	18¾

TUESDAY, June 2—P. M.

The shipments of Gold Coin engaged for the steamers of the present week are less important than last week, and the order of the Treasury to sell $1,500,000 on Thursday, have tended to weaken the price of Gold in the Gold Room. The sales close at 112 ₱ cent. The Exchange on London is also weaker than yesterday, $4 87½@$4 88 to the £ Sterling.

The Stock Exchange continues *Bearish* and prices weaker from day to day, as though the "bottom" had not yet been reached, although it is only the boldest of street speculators and their following who are found willing to follow the market down with *short sales*. At the close of the day there was not much encouragement as to early recovery, but a pause, perhaps, in the eagerness of speculators for the decline to press their contracts for future delivery.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 2.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	115⅝	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅜	120⅝
American Gold	112⅛	112
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88½	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¾	97
Chicago and Rock Island	96⅝	95½
Pacific Mail	42⅛	41½
St. Paul Common	33⅛	32⅛
St. Paul Preferred	53⅝	52¾
Western Union	72⅞	71½
Union Pacific	27¼	26⅛
Lake Shore	73¼	71⅛
Toledo and Wabash	36¼	35¼
North-west	39⅞	38¾
North-west Preferred	57⅜	55½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅛	108½
Central of New-Jersey	106	105½
Panama	107	106½
Erie	32⅛	32⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23⅛

The Sub-Treasury took in for Customs, in Gold, yesterday, $454,000, and $125,000 to-day. The Office paid out to-day $126,000 Gold Interest and $60,000 Gold Principal on the Public Debt. The Domestic Produce Exports from New-York for the week amount to $5,158,171.

The Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	116¾	5-20 reg., '67	116⅜
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	121⅝	5-20 coup., '67	120⅝
5-20 reg., '62	115½	5-20 reg., '68	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115¾	5-20 coup., '68	120⅝
5-20 reg., '64	116⅛	10-40 reg.	114⅝
5-20 coup., '64	117⅛	10-40 coup.	114⅝
5-20 reg., '65	116⅞	5s, reg., '81	115¼
5-20 coup., '65	118¼	5s, coup., '81	115½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116	6s, Currency, '95-'99	114½
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	120		

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	104	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	99
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	99	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.	50
B., H. & E. 1st	22⅞	L. Sh. Div. bds.	95
B., C.R.& M.1st,7s,g.	50	L. Sh. Cons. C. 1st	96
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	97½	L. Sh. Cons. C. 2d	89½
Jol. & Chi. 1st	108	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st	93¼	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	95½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	51¼	M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	108
Ches. & O. 6s, ex c.	48	N. J. So. 1st, 6s	25
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st	110	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105⅞	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	99½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95
Cen. R.R. of N. J., n.	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88
Cen. R. R. C. Conv.	101	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	100	N.Y.C.& H.1st coup.	107
M.& St.P 1st,8s, P.D.	105	N.Y. C & H. 1st reg.	108
M.&St.P.1,7 3-10P.D.	91½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	106¼
M.&St.P.1st, M.LaC.D	87	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100⅝
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102¾	Har. 1st, 7s, coup.	104
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.	86	North Mo. 1st	84½
Chi.&N.W.C.G. bds.	79⅞	Ohio & M. Cons. S.F.	91
Chi.&N.W.R.G. bds.	79	Ohio & M. Cons.	90¼
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	102	Ohio & M. 2d Cons.	70
Gal. & Chi. 2d	99	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	93
Chi. & Mil. 1st	94¾	Cen. P.State Aid bds.	101½
Del., L. & W. 1st	104	West. Pac. bds.	85
Del., L. & W. 2d	105	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	86¾
Del.,L.& W.7s,Conv.	102	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	82⅛
Mor. & Es. 1st	104	Un. Pac. S. F.	80
Mor. & Es. 2d	103	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	79¼
Mor. & Es. C. bds.	93	Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo.	100
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	94½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95
Erie 1st Ext.	101½	Cl. & P. Cons. S. F.	97
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100	Cl. & P. 3d	100
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96½	Cl. & P. 4th	92½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	94½	Col., C. & I. 1st	81½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	91	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	92
Long Dock bds.	98	Alt. & T. H. 2d	100
Han. & St. J. L. G.	100	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	88
Ill. C. 7 ₱ ct., '75	100	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	95	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s.	98
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	92	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	95¾
Ced. F. & M. 1st	81½	T.& W.1st., St.L.Div.	80
M. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	100½	Tol. & W. 2d	82¼
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱c.	102½	Han. & N's p. 1st	70
Cl. & Tol. S. F.	104	Gt. W. 1st, '88	93
Cl. & Tol. new bds.	97¼	Gt. W. 2d, '93	75
Cl., P.& Ash.old bds.	101	Quincy & T. 1st, '90.	82¾
Cl., P. & A. new bds.	96¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99½	100
City 6s, new	102½	....
Camden and Amboy	125	125¼
Pennsylvania Central	95¾	96
Reading	113	113½
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	41	41⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18¼
Northern Central	34¾	35
Lehigh Navigation	87	87¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97½

VAGRANT CHILDREN.

Yesterday a general order was promulgated from the Police Central Office by Superintendent Matsell to the Captains of the different Police precincts, in which they are ordered to arrest all children under the age of sixteen years who may be found in the streets begging, dancing, or playing upon musical instruments for gain, and bring them to the Central Office. This order was issued in obedience to Chapter 116 of the Laws of New-York, passed April 3, 1874, viz.:

> Any person, whether as parent, relative, guardian, employer, or otherwise, having in his care, custody, or control, any child under the age of sixteen years, who shall sell, apprentice, give away, let out, or otherwise dispose of any such child to any person, under any name, title or pretense, for the vocation, use, occupation, calling, service, or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope walking, dancing, begging, or peddling in any public street or highway, or in any mendicant or wandering business whatsoever; and any person who shall take, receive, hire, employ, use or have in custody any such child for such purposes, or either of them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any Court of Special Sessions, or competent tribunal, shall be fined in a sum not less than $50 nor more than $250, or suffer imprisonment in a county jail for a period not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

After these children have been taken to the Central Office the fact is to be notified to the Italian Consul, who will take charge of the Italian children. These Italians will be cared for, and many will probably be sent back to Italy. The vagrants of other nationalities are to be taken before a magistrate, who will send them to some charitable and correctional institution, where the poor waifs will be properly brought up and taught some useful trade. In the same order the Captains are instructed to report in writing the name of the owner and occupant of any store or building having vaults under the sidewalk where the vault-covering has a smooth surface, on or before the 15th inst., to the Police Central Office. The object of this order is to furnish the Corporation Attorney with evidence, so that he may prosecute those who persist in the violation of the ordinance passed by the City for the security of pedestrians.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

The following notice was read at the Stock Exchange yesterday:

COMMITTEE ON SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.

F. L. Cardozo, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, gives notice that the following bonds of the State, issued under Act March 23, 1869, entitled "Loan for the Conversion of State Securities" are authorized to be funded into "Consolidation bonds," they having been duly exchanged and represented by bonds on file, viz.:

Denomination of $1,000, numbered in red—No. 1 to 519, inclusive; No. 521 to 1,130, inclusive; No. 2,451 to 2,475, inclusive. Denomination of $1,000, numbered in blue—No. 3,271 to 3,496, inclusive; 3,498. Denomination $500, numbered in red—No. 1 to 237, inclusive; No. 1,001 to 1,200, inclusive. Denomination of $100, numbered in red—No. 1 to 120, inclusive.

The Legislature has declared that the remainder of the "Conversion bonds" were put upon the market without any authority of law, and are absolutely null and void. The disputed bonds are not a good delivery from this date, as regular South Carolina bonds.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD BRANDON, Chairman.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The will of the late Courtlandt Palmer, the builder of the Manhattan Market, was admitted to probate yesterday, by Surrogate Hutchings. The amount of property devised is about $2,000,000. It is disposed of as follows: The Manhattan Market property is left in equal shares to the three children of the testator, namely: Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., Charles Phelps Palmer, and Mary Anna Palmer Draper. The rest of his property is left in four equal portions to the same parties and to such children of the testator's deceased son, Richard S. Palmer, as might be living at his death. Two of them are now living. The document was executed in March last. The executors are the two sons and Henry Draper, the son-in-law of the testator.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration has been called for to-day. Commissioner Starr stated to a TIMES reporter that he entertained no doubt but that there would be a quorum present, and that the proceedings would be harmonious. Commissioner Schack, the newly-elected President of the German Emigration Society, and Commissioners Maugre and Lynch, had signified their intention to attend.

THE CASE OF BOWLES BROTHERS.

The suit brought in the United States Circuit Court, at Boston, Judge Clifford presiding, by A. J. Stevens, assignee of Bowles Brothers & Co., against Nathan Appleton, to adjudge him a general partner, the hearing of which was noticed in THE TIMES a few days since, has been decided against the assignee, on the ground of no jurisdiction, by the Court. The last settlement offered by Mr. Appleton meets with no opposition from creditors, and will, no doubt, be accepted, as they do not wish to see the assets all wasted in litigation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 2, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	96	Leather, sides	37,957
Copper, bbls	38	Resin, bbls	1,800
Copper, cakes	1,361	Tallow, pkgs	256
Cotton, bales	156	Beef, pkgs	4
Eggs, bbls	3,140	Pork, pkgs	2
Flour, bbls	15,983	Cut-meats, pkgs	568
Wheat, bags	1,200	Lard, tcs	105
Wheat, bushels	218,143	Oil-cake, pkgs	377
Corn, bushels	84,550	Butter, pkgs	3,325
Oats, bushels	22,500	Cheese, pkgs	11,505
Rye, bushels	17,291	Starch, pkgs	2,560
Beans, bbls	183	Tobacco, hhds	466
Hops, bales	81	Tobacco, pkgs	138
Hemp, bales	6	Wool, bales	328
Hides, number	135	Whisky, bbls	319
Hides, bdls	439		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer California, for Glasgow—2,167 bxs. Cheese, 181 bxs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Lard-oil, 200 bags Clover-seed, 50 car wheels, 16 hhds. Tallow, 400 bxs. Corn, 1 Carriage, 50 bxs. Oxide Zinc, 7 cases Organs, 2 bdls. Leather, 3,120 Staves, 84 pks. Leather, 2,250 bbls. Flour, 15,800 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 50 bbls. Pork, 1,000 bags Oil-cake.

By the steamer Great Western, for Bristol—115 pks. Fish-oil, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bxs. Bacon, 225 bbls. Pork, 3,780 bxs. Cheese, 40 bxs. Clocks, 600 bxs. Can Goods, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 39,740 bushels Wheat, 8,100 bushels Corn, 50 tcs. Beef, 100 tcs. Provisions, 2 bdls. Leather, 100 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Donald Ferguson, for Stettin—3,641 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Typhon, for Caen—11,175 bushels Wheat.

By the brig C. C. Giverney, for Trieste—4,030 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Idaho, for Liverpool—12 bbls. Ashes, 674 Oars, 12 pks. Clocks, 103 bxs. Cheese, 240 tcs. Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 730 bales Cotton, 48 bales Skins, 37 pks. Lamps, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn.

By the schooner Mary Helen, for St. Pierre—3,595 bdls. Shooks, 7,200 Staves, 8 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Gosper, for Odessa—12,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer St. Olaf, for Havre—110 bdls. Whalebone, 6 pks. Furniture, 252 Hides, 6,000 Staves, 11 bags Hair, 68 bags Bones, 350 bxs. Bacon, 6,293 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Goethe, for Hamburg—1,000 bxs. Starch, 300 bags Ore, 744 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 71 bxs. Sewing-machines, 50 cases Hair, 739 pks. Leather, 2,215 pks. Wool, 120 bxs. Starch, 130 cases Can Goods, 800 tcs. Lard, 213 hhds. Tobacco, 120 Staves, 80 bxs. Bacon, 5 cases Pumps, 165 cases Tobacco, 10 tcs. Tobacco, 26 casks Anthracine, 25 pks. Hardware, 25 hhds. Tallow, 396 pks. Agricultural Implements, 54 bxs. Clocks, 16,500 bushels Wheat, 107 cases Cigars, 280 bales Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 500 cases Extract, 50 cases Sardines.

By the bark J. and R. Walsh, for Stralsund—1,913 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Stella, for Cork—3,059 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Neversink, for Elsinore—2,611 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Izetta, for Port Spain—100 bbls. Beef, 50 hhds. Oil-meal, 200 cases Petroleum, 1,300 Shooks, 330 bbls. Crackers, 100 bbls. Meal, 200 bags Corn, 3,000 lbs. Cheese, 100 pails Lard, 90 cases Matches, 200 bbls. Peas, 775 bbls. Flour, 1 Carriage.

By the bark Ornius, for Cork—2,643 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Jonas Risting, for Elsinore—3,277 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Hunter, for Antigua—300 bbls. Flour, 590 bbls. Corn-meal, 400 bags Corn, 50 bbls. Pork, 25 bxs. Cheese, 50 bags Peas, 150 bxs. Candles, 150 bxs. Kerosene, 100 reams Paper, 20 kegs Butter, 20 bags Bran, 70 pks. Bread, 2 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Dagmar, for Antwerp—19,696 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Federica, for Belfast—25,639 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Mirra, for Leghorn—9,770 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Fox, for Helsingfors—1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Alphone et Marie, for Copenhagen—2,160 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Carib, for St. Croix—85 pails Lard, 2 kegs Nails, 93 gallons Petroleum, 5 rolls Leather, 5 pks. Tea, 32 bxs. Soap, 10 bxs. Cheese, 45 pks. Butter, 25 bbls. Pork, 550 pks. Corn-meal, 635 bxs. Candles, 520 bxs. Starch, 780 bbls. Flour, 25 bags Peas.

COCOA—Has been generally dull, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 31c.@33c.; Caracas at 16c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 7c.@8c., gold.

COFFEE—No business of moment has been reported to-day in regular trade channels, and values have been quoted nominally unaltered. Market very dull. At auction, 1,038 bags Santos were reported sold at 16⅞c.@18c., and 1,000 bags Costa Rica at 17¼c., gold, but the latter was said to have been bought in. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@21c., gold; Java, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@21c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at unaltered rates; sales 195 bales, including 185 bales to spinners and 10 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a limited trade has been reported at a reduction of 1-16c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., closing rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bales, (of which 2,700 bales were on last evening and 8,300 bales to-day,) and 3,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 17⅝c.; July, 18 1-16c.@18 3-32c.; August, 18½c.; September, 18 5-16c.; October, 17 21-32c.; November, 17⅝c.; December, 17 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 156 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,396 bales, and thus far this week, 9,001 bales, against 12,066 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,671,850 bales, against 3,412,937 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 12,346 bales; to the Continent, 4,258 bales. Stock in New-York, 131,396 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 307,871 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17 7-16	17 7-16
Low Middling	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Middling	18½	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
Good Middling	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛

EGGS—Have been moderately inquired for within the range of 13c.@17½c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings at 15c.@15½c. for good to strictly prime.

FISH—A fair jobbing business has been reported quoted about steady; Dry Cod from $4 25@$5 ₱ cwt.; do., in drums, $5@$6 50; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$22; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05@$1 20 ₱ keg.

FRUITS—There has been a very dull trade noted in foreign dried, although prices have not varied materially. Sales, 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85@$2 90; 140 bbls. Currants, 6¾c.; and 68 cks. Turkey Prunes at 12c.@12¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair business has been reported in State and Western Flour, mainly in shipping and trade Extras, the latter mostly Minnesota, but at a further general reduction in prices, especially of shipping grades, which have been quoted 15c.@20c. ₱ bbl. lower, closing rather weak, under liberal offering of most descriptions. The dealings in Shipping Extras have been chiefly in lines available at from $6 15@$6 25 ₱ bbl., though some odd lots of stock have been purchased as low as $5 75@$6, the inside price for very poor. The sales since our last have been 18,700 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 75; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 60 chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 85@$6 45, chiefly at $6@$6 25; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 45@$7 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 25@$7 60 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 8,900 bales shipping Extras within our range.

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@	$4 75
Sour Flour	4 75@	6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 00@	5 60
Extra State	5 85@	7 60
Extra City	6 00@	7 60
Extra Genesee	7 70@	9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@	6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 75@	6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@	9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 60@	9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@	10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@	10 50

Southern Flour has been in less request with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$7 60 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 60@$10 75 for ordinary to to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85....Corn-meal has been quite active, but easier in price, within the range of $4@$4 45 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 35 for fair to good; $4 25@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85, nearly all $4 75, for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,300 bbls., chiefly Brandywine.

GRAIN—There has been a fairly active movement noted in Spring Wheat, mainly for export, but at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing weak; offerings of stock more urgent, part for forward delivery. Winter Wheat has attracted less attention, and has been depressed and irregular in price. Some odd lots have been purchased for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last, of 205,000 bushels at $1 47½@$1 50 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 49 for No. 1 Milwaukee stock; $1 46@$1 48 for fair to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 44@$1 46 for fair to very choice No. 2 North-west do.; $1 42@$1 45 for poor to choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 38@$1 49 for ungraded Spring; $1 52@$1 56 for Red Western; and $1 60@$1 65, in part, for White do. And for forward delivery, 25,000 bushels strictly prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, deliverable within this and the following week, reported at $1 50½, an extreme price at the close.... Corn has been moderately active opening more firmly, but closing decidedly heavy, and lower than yesterday. The export demand has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, at 77c.@81c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, closing at 78c.@79c. for good to strictly prime; 78½c.@81c. for old Mixed Western, closing at 79c. as the best bid for prime, with 80c. asked; 80c.@83c. for Yellow Western, afloat, closing at 80c.@81c. for fair to very good average samples; 82½c. for very choice old do., in store, for export....Rye steady, but not active; 5,000 bushels State sold at $1 12, and a few car lots of stock at $1 07@$1 08½ ₱ bushel.... Barley dull and nominal....Barley-malt in less request, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels at $2 05@$2 10 for Canada West, cash and time, and $1 80 for Two-rowed State....Canada Peas scarce and held above the views of buyers. Last sales were at 98c.@$1, in bond, ₱ bushel....Oats have been in limited supply and good demand at an advance of fully 1c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly. Sales, 53,000 bushels at 61c.@63½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c. for prime afloat; 65c.@67c. for White do., from track and afloat, at 65c. for do., in store....Feed in moderate request within the range of from $25@$32 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw steady, but rather quiet.

HEMP—There has been a dull and nominal market for all kinds of Hemp. Jute Butts, however, have been in very good demand at about steady prices. Sales 300 bales at 2⅜c. currency, cash; 900 bales at 2¼c., and 500 bales at 2 3-16c., 60 days. American Hemp quoted at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9c.@10c.; Sisal, 7c., gold; Jute, 3⅜c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 3-16c.@2⅜c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Dull, but about steady; 488 Montevideo and 2,300 City Slaughter sold on private terms.

METALS—There has been a moderate movement noted in Ingot Copper, at easier rates; sales, 200,000 lbs. Lake at 24¼c.@24½c.; and reported sales to arrive at 24c.; New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c. Pig-iron has been dull and unsettled. Other kinds of Iron very quiet. Coltness quoted at $39; Glengarnock, $36 50@$37; Langloan, $37; Carnbroe, $35 50@$36; Eglinton, $34@$35. American Pig quoted at $32@$34; No. 2 do., $30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $55, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50; Old Rails at $40; Wrought Scrap at $35@$40, from store. Pig-tin has been inactive and weak, the closing prices at 24c., gold, for Straits; 21¼c.@21½c., do., for English; 26¼c.@26½c. for Bancs; 22¼c. for Refined English. Tin Plates have been in moderate demand and steady; sales have been reported of 500 bxs. Charcoal on private terms, and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 25@$9 50, gold; I. C. Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold....Zinc dull at 8¼c.@8⅞c., gold, ₱ lb....Pig-lead has been dull, with foreign quoted at 6⅛c.@6¼c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $5 65@$5 75, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c. ....Spelter has been inactive, and quoted at 6¼c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic.

MOLASSES—Very little business has been reported in this line. Invoices have not been in much request, yet values have been without further material alteration. A sale of 70 hhds. Cienfuegos was made at 41c. for trade purposes. A cargo of Matanzas, (560 hhds, 40 tcs., and 44 bbls.,) just in, had been sold previous to arrival, for refining, on private terms. A cargo of 561 hhds., 20 tcs., and 42 bbls. Cardenas, just arrived, was imported by refiners. Invoices of 144 puncheons, and 10 tcs. Arroyo, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported marketed. The jobbing trade has been comparatively dull in both foreign and New-Orleans stock within the previous range. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 39c.@40c.; Grocery do. at 38c.@45c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 31c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been comparatively dull since our last, on the basis of $2 75 for Strained; sales, 100 bbls. good Strained at $2 80; 200 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50; 150 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$5 50; and 250 bbls. fine at $4 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet within the range of from $2 37½@$3 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 286 bbls., in lots, at 39½c.@40c., closing at about 39½c. for merchantable, on a rather less firm market.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in more demand, and rather firmer in price; sales at New-Bedford, 1,500 bbls. Northern at 60c., and 670 bbls. other kinds at 53c.@58c. Crude Sperm has been more sought after, at steadier rates; 1,300 bbls. sold at New-Bedford, for export, on private terms. Linseed and Lard Oils in moderate request, at former figures. Most other kinds dull. Crude Whale quoted at 55c.@61c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@67½c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 56@$1 58; Unbleached Sperm, $1 72½@$1 85; Bleached, $1 77½@$1 90; Lard-oil at 77½c.@87½c.; Red Oil at 50c.; Saponified do. at 52½c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@96c. in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 40c. Crude Cotton-seed at 52½c.@55c.; Yellow do. at 60c.@62½c.; White do. at 65c.@72½c.; Palm-oil 7¾c.@8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive on the basis of 5¼c., in bulk, for early and 5⅝c. for June deliveries....Refined has been in very moderate demand, at about previous prices. Sales, 3,000 bbls. for early delivery at 13⅛c.; and 1,400 bbls. high test at 14c. At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 12⅞c.@13c.; sales, 3,000 bbls., prompt delivery, at 12⅞c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 18½c.@19c....Naphtha dull at 7⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer on a moderate business; offerings restricted. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 200 bbls. new Western Mess at $17 75, with small lots of Prime Mess within the range of $15 50@$16, and Extra Prime at $14 75@$15. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., June option, at $17 60, closing with this price bid, and up to $17 75 asked; 500 bbls. July, at $17 80, and 250 bbls. August, at $18 05 ₱ bbl....Cut-Meats have been in moderate supply and demand within the previous range. Sales include 500 fresh Hams at 10c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 12c.; 25 tcs. bagged Hams at 13½c.@14c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 11 lbs., at 9¾c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8½c. And for Western delivery, 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders on private terms....Dressed Hogs quiet at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for City.... Bacon dull, but held with some show of confidence. Western product scarce and nominal. Sales, 300 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c.; quoted at 10c.@10¼c.; with Short Clear at 10⅜c....Lard has been offered with reserve, especially for early delivery, and has been quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb. higher, on, however, a rather limited business. Sales for early delivery embrace 100 tcs. Western Steam at 11⅝c.; small lots of Western Kettle on the basis of 11⅝c.; 320 tcs. City Steam, at 11c.; 260 tcs. No. 1 City at 10½c., and 400 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 11⅝c., subsequently quoted at 11⅞c., with South American lots as high as 11¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., June options, at 11¼c.@11⅜c., closing at 11⅜c.; 500 tcs., July, at 11½c.; 250 tcs., August, at 11 9-16c., closing at 11 9-16c.@11⅝c. And for Chicago delivery 750 tcs., for export, on private terms....Beef steady, but rather quiet; sales, 90 bbls. within our range. We quote at from $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess, $24 50@$27 50 for India Mess, $27 50@$30 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams dull at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$22 for Southern....Butter rather firmer and in more request....Cheese quiet, and a shade lower.

SUGARS—Raw have been in good demand and again quoted rather stronger in price on restricted offerings. The demand has been mainly for the better grades of refining stock. Sales have been made to-day of 1,633 hhds., 350 bbls., 450 bxs., and 739 bags, including 800 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7 15-16c.@8⅛c.; 156 hhds. do. at 7¾c.@8c.; 164 hhds. do. at 7⅝c.; 513 hhds. Martinique on private terms; 350 bbls. Jamaica at 7⅝c.; 450 bxs. Clayed at 8½c.@8¾c.; and 739 bags do. at 8 9-16c. ₱ lb. We now quote fair Refining, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9⅛c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅝c. Refined Sugars have been more sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10¼c., A's at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 135,000 lbs., at 7⅝c.@8c. for fair to strictly prime; market firm....Stearine very quiet; quoted at 12¼c.@12½c. for the best grades.

TEAS—Have been quiet and irregular; sales 800 half chests Japan and 1,600 half chests Souchong on private terms; also, by auction, 1,700 half chests Oolong at 23c.@36c., four months' credit.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been sparingly dealt in at firm prices. Sales 200 hhds. at 4½c.@12c. Seed-leaf has been quiet, with transactions confined to 18 cases 1870 Connecticut at 6⅜c.; 50 cases 1872 on private terms, and 75 cases, sundry lots at 6c.@30c. Of Havana sorts, 200 bales have been sold at 80c.@$1. Manufactured stock quiet but steady....Stock of Domestic Tobacco in the inspection warehouses, 22,667 hhds., against 18,653 hhds. June 1, 1873; and of Spanish Tobacco here, 23,913 bales, against 39,361 bales June 1, 1873.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	Total Hhds.
Stock on hand May 1, 1874	17,624
Received since	9,238
Total	26,862
Delivered since	4,195
Stock on hand June 1, 1874	22,667
Stock on hand June 1, 1873	18,653
Stock on hand June 1, 1872	13,107

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock on Hand May 1, 1874	25,300	91	....
Received since	8,557	56	....
Total	33,857	147	....
Sales and reshipments to May 31, 18 4	10,000	91	....
Stock on hand June 1, 1874	23,857	56	....
Stock on hand June 1, 1873	35,783	..	3,578
Stock on hand June 1, 1872	13,779	..	2,682

For the foregoing statistics of the tobacco trade of the port we are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 ₱ gallon; sales, 350 bbls. in lots.

WOOL—There has been rather more firmness apparent in the general market, with holders offering supplies reservedly, while the demand has been moderate, mostly from manufacturers. New clip California Spring has been arriving more freely, but receivers have not been eager to place supplies at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 50c.@55c.; 35,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at 48c.@50c.; 10,000 lbs. California Spring at 33½c.; 10,000 lbs. California Fall at 26½c.; 10,000 lbs. Georgia at 37½c.@39c.; 15,000 lbs. Texas at 31½c.@35c.; 6,000 lbs. Canada Combing, and 75 bales Clothing stock on private terms; 95 bales and 4,000 lbs. Australian, part at 54c.@55c.; and 3,000 lbs. Mestiza Skins at 35c. The movements in Wool, during the past month, Messrs. Walter Brown, Son & Co. sum up thus: "893,200 lbs. Fleece and Pulled sold at 25c.@58c.; 46,000 lbs. Combing, 43c.@65c.; 98,440 lbs. Scoured, 50c.@$1 05; 1,621,900 lbs. California, 18c.@37½c.; 30,000 lbs. Oregon, 35c.@35½c.; 310,300 lbs. Texas, 18c.@36c.; 3,000 lbs. Mexican, 20c.; 472,500 lbs. Cape, 34c.@38c.; 500 lbs. Nevada, 32c.@33c.; 13,000 lbs. Tub-washed, 55c.; 38,500 lbs. Georgia, 25c.@39½c.; 27,400 lbs. Noils, 30c.@51c.; 185,200 lbs. Australian, 48c.@55c.; 480,000 lbs. Montevideo, 36c.@38½c.; 66,600 lbs. Buenos Ayres; 20,000 lbs. Rio Grande; 34,000 lbs. South American, 19c.; 22,000 lbs. Donskoi, 35c.; 32,500 lbs. Carpet Wool, 19c.@22c.; 122,500 lbs. Mestiza; 26,000 lbs. New-Zealand, 45c.@48c.; 34,500 lbs. Smyrna, 17c.; 16,000 lbs. China; 12,000 lbs. Cordova, 23c.; 5,000 lbs. Bagdad, 34c.; 200,000 lbs. Creole. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were 1,201 bales and bags. Coastwise—Texas, 776 bales; New-Orleans, 824 bales; Philadelphia, 31 bales; Savannah, 53 bales; Southern ports, 58 bales. The Importations as reported are: London, 1,206 bales; Liverpool, 67 bales; Rio Grande, 176 bales; Montevideo, 2,055 bales; Buenos Ayres, 87 bales; Antwerp, 65 bales; Hamburg, 104 bales; Melbourne, 1,411 bales; Aukland, 191 bales; Curacoa, 1 bale; Cardiff, 26 bales. Within the past week there has been a better feeling established in manufactured goods. The recent large sales at auction of Woolen fabrics have developed the fact that prices have touched bottom, and we believe the sales were very satisfactory to those interested. The receipts of new Spring California Wools have been very considerable during the month. These Wools, although rather short in staple, are this season in good condition, and are selling promptly as desirable stock for the Fall goods now being manufactured. The new Texas Wools are also coming in quite freely, and meet with ready sale for good clips. The advices from the West indicate that the new clip of Fleeces will be in good condition. Prices in the country are not yet established."

FREIGHTS—A quiet market has been noted to-day in most lines. The demand for accommodation from Grain and Petroleum shippers has been comparatively limited, and, though rates have not varied materially, less firmness has been apparent. The offerings of room and tonnage, however, were quite moderate....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 130 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d.; 250 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 20 tons Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.; 600 cases Sewing-machines at 10s., measurement, and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with Grain quoted nominal at 11d. ₱ standard bushel. Also, a British ship, 1,784 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s., and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. do. at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; also, a Norwegian ship, 619 tons, hence, with about 3,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s., with some Resin at 3s.; a Norwegian bark, 501 tons hence, with about 2,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 4s. 9d., with some Resin at 3s....For Glasgow, by steam, 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 70 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 3,500 Staves on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d.; a British bark, 561 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 511 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d.; a British brig, 295 tons, with about 2,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter; and a British brig, 377 tons, (nowhere,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 5s. 7½d. and 7s. 7½d....For Dunkirk, a Norwegian bark, 546 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 716 tons, with Timber, from Newburg, at 50s....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, (early July shipment,) at equal to 12¼d. ₱ bushel; 200 tcs. Lard at 35s....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 580 tons, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For the Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 274 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 305 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Corfu, a British brig, 158 tons, hence, with about 6,500 cases Petroleum, reported at 40c....For Galveston, an American brig, 297 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 2.—Flour has declined [illegible] on all grades; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 50 for [illegible] Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $9 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and weak; [illegible] Milwaukee Club held at $1 40@$1 41. Corn [illegible] round lots new held at 72c.; sales 2,500 bushels [illegible] lots, at 74c.@75c., the latter for old. Rye dull; [illegible] 2,000 bushels Canada on private terms. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $32; Unbolted, $31 ₱ ton. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c. to New-York. Lumber $2 25 to the Hudson; $3 75 to Newburg; $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, [illegible]; New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 20,300 bushels Corn, 408,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—31,300 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 2,573,000 feet of Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide water yesterday noon as near as can be ascertained was 2,046,000 bushels Wheat, 930,000 bushels Corn, 350,000 bushels Oats, 24,700 bushels Rye, 15,600 bushels Peas.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of choice Western Extra Spring at $5 50. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 22 for No. 1 Spring; $1 16¾ for No. 2 do.; $1 16⅝ June and July; No. 3 do., $1 14; Rejected, $1 04. Corn in fair demand and higher at 56⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash, June, and July; High Mixed, 56¾c.@57c.; Rejected, 53c. Oats active and higher at 44¾c. for No. 2, cash; 44½c. June. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and weak at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring; $1 bid for No. 3 do. Whisky firm at 95c. Pork steady at $17 25, cash or June; $17 45@$17 50, July. Lard advanced, and in fair demand at $10 70, cash or June; $10 90, July. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Freights—To Buffalo, 4¾c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 139,000 bushels Wheat, 262,000 bushels Corn, and 74,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Flour dull and weak; few buyers; lower to sell. Wheat—Spring lower and in good demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 08@$1 09. Winter steadier; No. 3 Red, $1 22½. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 54c.@55c., spot, on the track; 56c.@56½c. June, 57¾c.@59c. July, 60c.@60¼c. August. Oats dull and lower at 42c. on the track, spot; 30c. August. Rye dull and lower at 90c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork dull at $18 delivered. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon dull; only small order-trade demand. Lard quiet; Steam, 11c. Live Hogs easier; Light, $4 40@$4 75; Bacon, $5 15@$5 40; Heavy, $5 40@$5 70. Cattle active and firmer; common to choice Texans, $2 75@$5 50; medium to fair Butchers', $4@$4 75; prime to choice Native Steers, $5@$5 25. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 83,850 bushels; Corn, 89,300 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 180,000 bushels; Corn, 164,229 bushels; Oats, 33,014 bushels; Barley-malt, 13,800 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 49,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 37; do. No. 2 do., $1 33@$1 34; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White do., $1 60@$1 70. Corn inactive; No. 2 Western, 65c. Oats in good demand; sales of 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 55c. Rye nominally $1 10. Barley-malt firm at $1 90@$2 for Canada; $1 80@$1 90 for Western.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Wool quiet but firm. The following quotations are for Old, those for New are 10 ₱ cent. less: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 57c.@58c.; X, 57c.@57½c.; Medium, 57c.@58c.; Coarse, 45c.@50. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, 50c.@53c.; Medium, 54c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 63c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@[illegible]; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 53c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@[illegible]; Extra Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 45c.@47½c.; Texas fine and Medium, 30c.@34c.; Texas Coarse, 20c.@25c.; California Fine and Medium, 30c.@35c.; California Coarse, 28c.@33c.

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 23½ for No. 1; $1 20⅞ for No. 2; $1 20¼, June or July. Corn in fair demand and higher at 55½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats in fair demand and higher at 43½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 88c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 30 for No. 2 Spring. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $17 25@$17 50. Hams, in Pickle, sold at 11c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c. for boxed Middles. Lard sold at 10¾c.@11¼c. for prime. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 200,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 260,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Butter quiet and steady; New-York State and Bradford County, 28c.@30c.; choice Western, 23c.@25c.; do. fair to good, 18c.@20c. Cheese—New-York State, 14½c.@15c.; half-skims, 13c.@14c. Eggs—Pennsylvania, 18c.@19c.; Western, 16c.@17c. Flour dull; market favors buyers; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Extra, $5 75@$6; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7 37½@$8. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 62@$1 65; White, $1 65@$1 70. Rye—Western, 98c. Corn—Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Mixed, 81c.@82c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady; Refined, 13c.@13⅛c., cash and June. Whisky, $1.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull; Mixed, 63c.@65c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye quiet and weak; sales at $1 06, offered at $1 06 to arrive. Barley nominal. Butter dull and declining; Choice, 20c.@22c. Pork quiet but firm at $18. Lard quiet but firm; Summer, 10¼c., loose; Kettle—Jobbing sales at 10½c.@10¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders held at 6⅜c., spot; sales at 7c., buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, $9 20; Clear Sides, 9½c., all loose. Bacon steady; jobbing sales; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Whisky firm at 95c.

TOLEDO, June 2.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 34½; Amber Michigan, $1 35, July, $1 37½; No. 2 Red, $1 33@$1 33½; July, $1 34½; No. 3 Red, $1 25. Corn quiet but firm; High Mixed, 62¼c.@62½c.; June, 62½c.; July, 64c.; August, 65½c.; September, 66c.; Low Mixed, 60½c.; no grade, 60c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 52½c.; No. 2, 50c. Freights—To Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5¾c.@6c. Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping at 79c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60c.@65c. Rye sold at $1 05. Provisions quiet; Pork sold at $18 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.; Plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard sold at 12¼c.@12¾c. Whisky sold at 95c.

DETROIT, June 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 67¼; No. 1 White, $1 47½@$1 48½; Amber Michigan, $1 34. Corn dull and lower at 62c. Oats in good demand at 49c. Freights—To Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Flour quiet and 25c. lower. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 41; No. 2 Red, $1 33. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 55c.; No. 2, 53c. Petroleum dull and steady; Standard White, in car lots, 10¾c.; State test, 14¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 2.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 36c. Resin firm at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 1,148 bales; gross, 1,382 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,084 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 78,517 bales.

GALVESTON, June 2.—Cotton dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 184 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,828 bales; coastwise, 8 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,774 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17¼c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 347 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 11,165 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 2.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 143 bales; gross, 143 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 17,542 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,955 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,861 head, or 333 cars against 362 cars for the same time last week. The market opened slow, buyers asking ¼c. advance on last week's prices, obtaining 15c.@20c. ₱ cwt. advance on the sales made; quality medium to common; but few prime lots in yards. Buyers late in arriving are engaged in feeling the market. Sales of 500 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,021 lbs. to 1,336 lbs., at $6 15@$6 75; 39 State Stillers, ranging from 932 lbs. to 1,030 lbs., at $5 50@$5 75; 22 Canada Stockers, averaging 844 lbs., at $5 20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,200, against 6,200 for the same time last week; run light; a large number held over from last week; buyers, on account of unfavorable advices from the East, are holding off; not sufficient sales to establish prices. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,700, against 9,200 for the same time last week; market dull; Yorkers, $5 40@$5 65; heavy Hogs, $5 70@$5 90, with choice lots a shade higher.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; market fairly active and prices steady and unchanged; sales at $5 25@$6 40 for fair to extra native Steers; $1 12½@$5 40 for fair to choice Texans; shipments, 3,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market quiet, and prices a shade easier at $4 70@$5 25 for inferior to medium; $5 50@$5 90 for good to choice; closing with a good many unsold. Shipments, 8,500 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged; receipts, 230 head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 2—12:30 P. M.—Consols for Money, 92⅛@92¼, ex-interest. Erie Railway Shares, 29¾; do., preferred, 50.

2 P. M.—Consols for Money, 92¼@92⅜; for the account, 92½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £165,000. Erie Railway Shares, 30. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 80c.

5 P. M.—Consols for Money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92½@92⅝.

FRANKFORT, June 2.—United States 5-20 bonds, 98⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 2—Evening.—Rentes closed at 59f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June, at 8 5-16d., do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d. Wheat—The receipts for the past three days have been 48,000 quarters, of which 37,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 7d.@12s. 10d. ₱ cental for average California White; 12s. 9d.@13s. for Club do., and 10s. 9d.@11s. 5d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 36s. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 50s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8⅝d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet [illegible] changed.

LONDON, June 2.—Tallow, 40s. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 11⅞@11¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, [illegible] ₱ cwt. [illegible] Resin, 14s.@17s. ₱ cwt.

DAVID THOMAS.

THE FATHER OF THE ANTHRACITE IRON TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CATASAUQUA, Monday, June 1, 1874.

In a country comparatively so young and of such rapid growth as the United States, where progress is even treading on the heels of the last advance, and the events of only a few years ago are mere matters of history, it is rather startling to learn that the man who is justly and proudly recognized as the father of the great anthracite iron trade of Pennsylvania should not only be alive but should bid fair to live for many years to come. To him, also, belongs the high honor of having, some few years before he came to this country, made the first anthracite iron ever cast in Great Britain. The anthracite furnaces, now number nearly one-fourth of the grand total of blast furnaces in this country, to whose wealth they have, undoubtedly, vastly contributed. The man who occupies this prominent and proud position in the records of manufacture is Mr. David Thomas, of Catasauqua, who, though eighty years of age, is still one of the largest iron-masters in the world, who takes his fair share in the active management of the vast interests which he controls, or in which he shares, and who, as upright and as firm on his legs as a man of sixty, appears to possess the wiry physique and age-defying brain which characterize many of those who live a generation longer than ordinary mortals. In the transaction of his multifarious business, Mr. Thomas thinks as little of going to Philadelphia, New-York, or Pittsburg, as he does of walking down to his office in Catasauqua. Last February he attended the Iron-masters' Convention, in Philadelphia, and was unanimously elected its President—a graceful and well-earned compliment; and he fully intends to be present at the forthcoming convention in July. Indeed, not only in strength of mind and body, but also in personal appearance, it is difficult, while talking to Mr. Thomas, to realize the fact that he is an octogenarian.

David Thomas, or, as he is almost always affectionately called, Father Thomas, is the son of a small farmer, who lived near the celebrated ruins of Neath Abbey, in Glamorganshire, Wales, and was born on the 3d of November, 1794. His father being a comparatively poor man, and having several children, his son was obliged to go to work on the farm at a very early age and forego any ambition he had in the way of education. Beyond the merest elements of learning Mr. Thomas is altogether a self-educated man. In 1812, at seventeen years of age, he determined to branch out in a line of life which he thought presented more prospects than working on a small Welsh farm, and he consequently went to work in the Neath Abbey Iron Works. For five years he worked in the blast furnaces there, showing a wonderful aptitude for the business, and gaining a vast store of experience even in that short space of time. In fact, so well did he occupy his time and talents that in 1817 he went to Ynisecdwyn, in the neighboring county of Breconshire, where he was made general superintendent of the blast furnaces, and of the iron and coal mines. Mr. Thomas remained there in that position for twenty-two years, (having, in the meantime, acquired a small interest in the works,) operating his furnaces in the most successful manner, and continually experimenting with anthracite coal as a smelting fuel. It so happened that the Yniscedwyn Works actually stood alone on the only belt of anthracite coal in Great Britain—a belt nearly eighty miles in length, and varying in width from one to two miles; the argillaceous clay, iron stone, and black band being stratified all the way through it. And yet, with this bountiful supply of magnificent fuel lying under their very works, the Ynisedwyn folks were hauling coke to their furnaces from a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles. Mr. Thomas naturally argued that when fuel and ore lay together as they did there, the fuel must be suitable for smelting the ore, provided the right process of doing so could only be hit upon. With this aim in view he began, as early as the year 1820, to make experiments. In this same year, 1820, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company succeeded, after much difficulty, in getting 365 tons of their now famous anthracite coal to Philadelphia, and then they found out, to their horror and disgust, that they had overstocked the market. People said that it would not burn, even that it put their fires out, and absolutely refused to buy it. But David Thomas knew nothing about this. All he knew was, that a seam of anthracite coal lay under his very feet and that he was most anxious to utilize it in his blast furnaces, if possible. So, in ignorance of the struggles of the Lehigh Company, and little dreaming that his road to wealth and position led through their very door-way, he quietly and persistently went on with his experiments—undaunted by his repeated failures. Of his various experiments Mr. Thomas says: "As early as 1820 I had some anthracite coal put into the furnace with coke, in the proportion of from one part in twenty to one part in twelve. This did very well. But whenever anything went wrong with the furnace the fault was always laid on the coal; and the men became so prejudiced against it that I had to give it up. Still, every year I would try some experiments with it, both in cupolas and blast furnaces. In 1825 I had a small blast furnace built with a 9-foot bosh and 25-foot stack. After blowing it in with coke, I introduced anthracite coal, increasing the amount of it more and more. But the tuyeres would close up, so that we had to abandon it. In 1830 I enlarged the furnace, giving it an 11-foot bosh and a 45-foot stack. This resulted in a greater amount of success. Still, the whole thing was so unprofitable that it was given up." But, while Mr. Thomas had been so resolutely experimenting, another's brain had been scheming, devising, and, at last, perfecting, an invention which was to create a revolution in blast furnaces, and enable him to reach the goal of his ambition. That invention was the hot blast. In the year 1828 Mr. Neilson, of Glasgow, Scotland, began making experiments in this direction, and in 1834 he patented his valuable invention—the heating of the blast before introducing it into the furnace. In those days it took a long while for news to reach distant parts of the country; how long my readers can judge for themselves when I say that it took two years to reach the sharp and eager ears of Mr. Thomas. By that time the Clyde Iron Works had a hot-blast furnace in operation, and Mr. Thomas hurried off to Scotland to see how the process worked. After the most careful examination he determined that the new hot-blast was just what was wanted for an anthracite furnace. He returned to Ynisedwyn with a license from Mr. Neilson and an expert mechanic who understood the construction of the heating ovens. The furnace was prepared for the new blast, the heating ovens were attached to it, and on the 5th of February, 1837, the furnace was blown in. The success was complete, and anthracite iron continued to be successfully and profitably made from that furnace without intermission. Anthracite iron was a new-born commodity in the commerce of the world, and David Thomas, of Ynisedwyn, was its godfather. Mr. Thomas tells an interesting anecdote in connection with his hearing of Mr. Nielson's invention. He was, he says, one evening at the house of Mr. Crane, a gentleman who owned one-third of the Yniscedwyn Works, and who always burned anthracite coal in the grate of his sitting-room. Mr. Thomas began to blow the fire with a small pair of parlor bellows. "Don't do that, or you will blow the fire out," interposed Mr. Crane. "If the air out of that bellows were only as hot as Mr. Nielson describes his hot-blast to be," rejoined Mr. Thomas, "the anthracite coal in that grate would burn like pine wood." Mr. Crane exclaimed, "Ah! that is the idea precisely."

But Mr. Thomas had lit a candle which there was no possibility of hiding under a bushel, even if he wished to do so. There were the owners of the great anthracite coal measures of Pennsylvania watching like cats at mice-holes for any break in the cloud which seemed to hang over their fortunes. They, like Mr. Thomas, felt assured that their coal could be used as blast-furnace fuel, if they could only discover the proper mode of using it. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, whose splendid mines cluster in the neighborhood of Mauch Chunk, had spent a large sum of money in building a blast furnace for the purpose of making experiments with anthracite coal as fuel. They did actually succeed in making some anthracite iron; but they found the same trouble as Mr. Thomas had found with his cold blast—they could not keep the furnace in blast. They were, therefore, compelled to give it up. But in the Summer of 1838 the London *Mining Journal* conveyed to them the welcome and cheering news of Mr. Thomas' great success at Yniscedwyn, and, in November, one of their leading Directors crossed the ocean to witness the process and learn all about it. Proceeding at once to Wales he found the Yniscedwyn furnaces in full and successful operation. The result of his visit was that Mr. Thomas was offered and accepted a five years' engagement to come to the United States and see what he could do with an anthracite furnace in the Lehigh Valley. He arrived in this country in June, 1839; the Crane Iron Company, of Catasauqua, was immediately organized, and, in the following month, the construction of the first of the present six furnaces of the Crane Company was commenced. It was not a large one. It had only an eleven-foot bosh and a forty-seven-foot stack. The first run of iron was made on the Fourth of July, 1840, with the most encouraging success; and that furnace has run on steadily till the present time, making, small as it is, compared with the giant furnaces now in vogue, its one hundred and eighty tons of pig-iron per week with praiseworthy regularity. In 1841 the company built a second furnace, in 1846 a third, two more in 1849, and the sixth and last in 1868. While Mr. Thomas was quietly making his preparations, and constructing his first furnace, other experiments were being made with anthracite coal for fuel. Furnaces were specially constructed for this purpose in South Easton, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, and one or two other places. But they shared the fate of the previous efforts of Mr. Thomas, and of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. They did make some iron, but they could not keep their furnaces in blast for any length of time, and all turned out to be ruinous enterprises. To Mr. Thomas, then, there is undoubtedly and justly due the credit of having built the first anthracite blast furnace in this or any other country which successfully fulfilled the purposes for which it was constructed. In 1854 Mr. Thomas built the two first furnaces of the Thomas Iron Works, at Hokendauqua, about a mile above Catasauqua, on the Lehigh River. The Thomas Company has now six furnaces at Hokendauqua, and two at Lock Ridge. In addition to his interest in the Crane and Thomas Works, Mr. Thomas is interested in the Carbon Iron Company, which has three furnaces at Parryville, in the large rolling mills at Catasauqua, and other iron enterprises. He is also largely interested in coal mines and ore beds, and, both from his position and vast wealth, ranks among the very foremost iron manufacturers of the world. Mr. Thomas resides in Catasauqua, surrounded by every comfort and luxury, and yet without ostentation. His sons and sons-in-law, who are associated with him in business, are gathered all around him. His great-grandchildren prattle on his knees, and the old gentleman is as happy and active as though he were twenty years of age.

GENERAL NOTES.

Culpeper, Va., boasts that it has not had a case of consumption for more than forty years.

It is proposed to endow a Professorship in the Grinnell College of Iowa, to be filled by a woman.

Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, declares that he intends to go out of politics at the end of his present term in Congress.

Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New-Orleans, has decided to accept the Chancellorship of the new South-western Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn.

Ex Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, was in Lynchburg last week, and the *Virginian*, welcoming him, said he "is one of those true men of the North for whom the Southern people entertain the highest respect."

The hotel-keepers of Georgia intend holding a convention, probably in Macon, for the purpose, as they say, of adopting such measures for their self-protection as may become necessary in the event of the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

Ex-Gov. Geo. W. M. Stone, of Iowa, declines to be a candidate for Congress. He says that his ten years of active political life proved "unprofitable,' and that he is convinced that "an official career is not the road to legitimate wealth."

Letters received in Madison, Wis., by friends of Minister Horace Rublee bring news that he is recovering from his severe illness. He was able to ride out, and it was thought that he had passed the critical period of his disease, and would soon be in the enjoyment of his usual health.

The actors in the Capitol Theatre, at Albany, being unable to obtain their pay, refused to act on Saturday, and the house was closed. Miss Fanny Herring, who had been playing an engagement during the week, made a little speech to the audience explaining the difficulty, and to the company said that if she did not receive any money she had had lots of fun.

PARTY LOYALTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been telling the Administration some plain truths, at which some sensitive Republicans have taken dread alarm, and have pleaded piteously that such freedom shall not be taken with the party, &c. It is well to settle some things in time. One of them is that as between the Republican Party and the Democratic there can be no comparison, only contrast. The latter has no claim upon the confidence of the country; it has not reformed and will not. In the House of Representatives its chosen leader and "best man" is Fernando Wood! In Connecticut its return to power is celebrated by the election of a Senator personally highly respectable but politically offensive to the convictions of the people who prevented disunion and disruption. It is radically and carelessly bad. Its head is sick and its heart is vitiated. It can only devise evil and work mischief.

The Republican Party has been the party of ideas, of morals, of reform, of freedom. Its place in history is assured; its past has been lustrous, and its true friends are those who by timely warning and wise prevision would prevent mad men and incompetents from disgracing its future. The Republican press has a duty of its own and must perform it. It must utter in the ears of President and Congress warnings of peril ahead, and denounce any evil in the present. The time has come when candor and courage will best serve the party, too glorious to be scuttled and sunk by pirates.

The Republican Party can carry the country in the next general election if it has the courage to be right. It must, however, begin by a general overhauling. Blatant, impudent men who have assumed the rôle of its representative men, must be disavowed, even if coming from Essex. Incompetent officials, and such as are of doubtful integrity, must be thrown overboard. "The party must unload." The party is strong, but it is not strong enough to carry Butler, Moses, Kellogg, *et id.*, &c. It cannot apologize for corruption, mismanagement, fraud, extravagant expenditure. It cannot hide the results of neglect, by shouting for the new Civil Rights bill. THE TIMES has struck the centre with its declaration that there has been enough special legislation for the negro, and the men who fought to give him freedom and who demanded for him the ballot echo the sentiment. The country is sick unto loathing of the attempt to turn attention from the real wants of the country by new shouts for the negro.

The writer is of the old guard of anti-slavery men; he has written and spoken for freedom and enfranchisement, but, with thousands more, he asks for the cessation of class legislation and some attention to the general interests of the country. I trust THE TIMES will continue faithful to the party by faithfulness to the right.

A.

BENEFITS OF RAILROADS.

Some idea of the powerful stimulus railroads give to the building up of a new country, says the New-Orleans *Times*, may be had from the official report just made of the number of buildings erected during the year 1873, in the cities and towns of the completed lines of the Texas and Pacific and the Transcontinental Railways, in Northern Texas. The number of towns—the principal of which are Marshall, Dallas, Jefferson, Texarcana, Bonham, and Sherman—is twenty-seven; the total number of buildings 2,055, with an aggregate value of $2,834,450. The dwellings numbered 1,378, churches 15, hotels 30, school-houses 15, public halls 13, saloons 73, banks 6, and markets 2, the remainder being shops, stores, mills, and machine-shops. Dallas surpasses in this report all the other towns. There were 950 new buildings erected there last year, costing $1,377,500. At Marshall there were 162 new buildings constructed, at a cost of $388,100; at Jefferson 39 buildings, costing $160,000, and at Sherman 377 buildings, costing $543,500.

A FLOCK OF SHEEP DROWNED.

Galignani's Messenger notes that a somewhat singular incident had just occured at a farm belonging to the château of Avignon, in the Camargue, Bouches-du-Rhône. A flock of 684 sheep were feeding, when they were suddenly surprised by a violent storm of wind and rain dashing in their faces. They instantly turned and ran away to escape the driving shower, but unfortunately the path they selected led them straight to a deep pond, into which they plunged one after the other, and were all drowned. A poor dog, which was in charge of the flock, endeavored to stop them, but the pressure of the frightened animals was so great that he was borne down, and shared their fate. Their bodies were extricated the next day, and buried in deep ditches close by. The loss was estimated at nearly 30,000f.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST OF THE KIND IN THE COUNTRY.

You can buy all your fancy goods in one store at popular prices.

JUNE CLEARING SALE.

Preparing for semi-annual inventory.

Clearing out all our Straw Goods at a great reduction.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas clearing at very low prices.

Ladies and gentlemen, FURNISHING ROOMS, HOUSES, HOTELS, boarding-houses, STEAMERS, YACHTS, &c., will find an endless variety in our HOUSEKEEPING, HOUSE-FURNISHING, and Crockery and Glass-ware Departments, at prices surprisingly low.

A complete line of SILVER-PLATED wares of the best American manufacturers, all warranted first class, at prices much below the makers' list.

[For instance, go to ANY FIRST-CLASS silver-plated ware manufacturers' establishment, get their lowest prices, and we will sell you any of

Their Own Goods Much Less

than the prices they offer them at.]

CHINA
RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES.

Notwithstanding our present low prices we shall sell all our Decorated China Dinner Sets and all our Plated-ware at a further discount of ten per cent. from our marked prices until the 1st of July.

Clearing Fancy Goods at a great reduction.

Large stock of Fans at very low prices.

DON'T NEGLECT our Book and Stationery Departments; neither our Picnic Department, nor our Lace and Embroidery stock. You are sure to find just what you are looking for in each of them at popular prices.

We are now opening NEW TIES for ladies, gents, and youths, and for the children new toys, dolls, and dolls' furnishing articles.

All our ladies' under-clothing (made on Wheeler & Wilson machine) closing at very low prices.

Our LA FORGE GLOVE, two buttons, 98 cents a pair, is the cheapest glove in the country. We GIVE A NEW PAIR for all that rip or tear.

It will pay you well to go to MACY'S every day.

You have not seen New-York if you have not been to MACY'S.

Goods delivered free, as usual.

Special attention paid to cash ORDERS by MAIL or otherwise.

N. B.—A discount made to milliners, dress-makers, and the trade.

P. S.—WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSE in any part of the United States; never did have one, and never will.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

SPECIAL SALE OF EMBROIDERIES.

On Monday, and during the coming week, we will offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

our LARGE and MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES.

These INDUCEMENTS are OFFERED as we desire to CLOSE OUT our ENTIRE STOCK before July 1.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

OPENING.—AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS now ready.

NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE Suit, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful. SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR IS OUT for Summer. Subscribe now. ONE DOLLAR a year and ONE DOLLAR'S worth of PATTERNS given as premium. Address A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York—JAMES ROGERS, plaintiff, against HENRY W. GENET, defendant—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and ten dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest on eleven hundred and eighty-nine dollars thereof from the 1st day of October, 1873, and on twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents thereof from the 29th day of March, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1874.

M. J. EARLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Dey street, New-York.

The defendant will take notice that the complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1874.

M. J. EARLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap29-1aw6wW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made by "The Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company," an incorporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, having its chief business office at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, N. Y., at a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to be held at the Chambers of Hon. George A. Hardin, Justice, in the village of Little Falls, said County of Herkimer, on the 30th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said incorporation to assume the corporate name of "REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY."

Dated at ILION, N. Y., May 11, 1874.

PHILO REMINGTON,
President of said Incorporation.
THOMAS RICHARDSON, Attorney, Ilion, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build gate houses on 93d and 113th sts. will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, June 4, 1874.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, (both to be inclosed in the same envelope,) will be received at No. 42 Leonard st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1874, which place will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on and after the 10th day of June, 1874, for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY.
16,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
YANCTON AGENCY.
1,700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
250,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
12,000 pounds Beans.
WHETSTONE AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.
UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Beans.
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
153,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
400,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
5,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
525,000 pounds XX Flour.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
160,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.
RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.
UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
10,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.
KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
12,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.
WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.
ALSO, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
396,800 pounds of Coffee green.
787,600 pounds good Brown Sugar.
53,600 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
55,900 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
62,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
35,000 pounds Soda.

All the above supplies, except the Beef, will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Yancton, Bismarck, Cheyenne, North Platte, or Kansas City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of August, 1874, with the exception of the Bacon and Lard for the upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies, the delivery of which, at St. Louis or Kansas City, will be required by the 15th day of September next, and with the further exception of all the Flour, which must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency at all times at least one month's supply.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

Bids for two classes of cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota are invited, as follows:

First—Averaging 850 pounds for the first six months, and 1,000 pounds for the remaining six months.

Second—Averaging 1,000 pounds for the whole year.

For the Upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named, within thirty days after notice of the award is given, and thereafter be continued not oftener than semi-monthly upon the written orders of the Department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar to be delivered in barrels full head-lined.

The Lard to be good and sweet, and in tin cans containing from five to ten pounds each.

The Pork to be in barrels, with one iron hoop at each end.

The Corn to be in strong "gunnies," resewed.

Bids will also be received for Baking Powder in quarter and half pound packages, which may be substituted in whole or in part for the soda.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within twenty days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than twenty-five pounds, of the quality contracted for.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the following articles at the agencies named, at such times and in such quantities as may be required:

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
350,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork.
FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
100,000 pounds Mess Pork.
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or Northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Mess Pork.
SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
350,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
11,000 pounds Mess Pork.
FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms, or failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract, or who may have defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

All the samples of each bidder must be designated by a conspicuous private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals, the name of the bidder in no case to appear upon the samples. Failure to comply with this rule will subject the samples to rejection. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

It will very much facilitate the making of awards if bidders will mark the price on each sample presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

Each bid must give the name of all parties interested in, or parties to it, and no contract or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals, with bond attached, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the agents at the respective agencies at which supplies are to be delivered.

Every bid amounting to the sum of $5,000, or over, must be accompanied with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, which check, or draft, shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury, but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract should one be awarded him.

It is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract, a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN..........June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC..........June 27

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama....June 5
From Hong Kong..June 10	From Yokohama...June 19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20
Parthia, Saturday, June 6	Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:

CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND......June 20	COLINA..........June 6
NEDERLAND......July 11	SWITZERLAND.......July 4

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND..........May 27	SWITZERLAND.........June 10
CYBELE..........June 24	COLINA..........July 1

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..........$90	Second Cabin..........$60
Steerage..........25	Prepaid Certificates..........25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE..........Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE..........Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Trinacria, Thurs'y..June 4	Australia, Saturday, June 13
Macedonia, Sat'day, June 6	Victoria, Tuesday....June 16
Utopia, Tuesday......June 9	Italia, Thursday......June 18
Anglia Thursday...June 11	Elysia, Saturday......June 20

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 11

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece...June 6, 9:30 A. M. | Queen.Sat., June 20, 9 A.M.
Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P. M. | Canada.Sat., June 27, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Saturday, June 6, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH..........June 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........July 7, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN DOMINGO.

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail, Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Capt. EDWARD WHITEHURST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on or about Wednesday, June 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to

L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........June 13
PEMBROKE..........June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Wednesday, June 3.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, June 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........June 8
ATLAS..........June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........June 3
ANDES..........June 19

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, June 16.
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, June 30.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship

CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, June 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........June 6
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........June 11
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........June 18

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—STEAM-SHIP RISING STAR, AS SHE lies at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st. Apply at office of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 1..3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 1..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d..........3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d..........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th...6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th..........7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th..........11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 8th..........1:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st, Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., June 3....8:00 A. M.	Wed., June 3....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 4th...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 5th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 8th......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 8th....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th....10:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 10th. 3:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 10th. 6:00 A. M.
Friday, 12th.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th. 3:00 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2 and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:30 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. S. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for 2,000, 1,000, or 500 people. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eaglewood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. R. CROSSETT.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

BLATCHLEY'S
HORIZONTAL
Ice-Cream Freezer,
(Tingley's Patent,)

For Saloons, Hotels, Ice-cream Manufacturers, and Families.

STANDS ENTIRELY UNRIVALED.

The closed head will save ice enough in one season to pay for the machine. The tub requires but one filling to freeze. Sizes, three to forty quarts. For sale by the trade generally.

If you want the BEST, inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER. If not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia, Penn.